

CAN WE HELP CUBA?

HOW THE QUESTION IS VIEWED IN WASHINGTON.

Strong sentiment for intervention, even among conservatives, must look before we leap—Attitude of the new administration.

Lively Time Possible, Washington correspondence.

THE shrieks and screams of bleeding Cuba and her beseeching look to this Government for aid are not unheeded by the American people nor by their representatives in Congress. All behold with increasing horror the specter which hovers over the fairest of the West Indies and the endless reports of burning plantations, butchered citizens, and assassinated patriots quicken the pulse and make us pray for the time when the reign of blood shall end. The Cuban representatives here say that this end can be accomplished by the intervention of the United States in Cuba's behalf. Our statesmen agree in this sentiment and sympathize with such a course. Intervention may lead the Government into serious complications and conservative statesmen feel that their first duty is to the Cuban Government. Nevertheless, there is manifest a strong sentiment for intervention unless there be a change in Cuban affairs within a reasonable time.

The position of the administration, as made plain by President Cleveland's message, has the commendation of the conservative element. Maj. McKinley is reported to be in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's attitude and to be particularly pleased with the paragraph which forbids shadows of intervention. The implication that a guarantee of the fulfillment of any terms agreed upon by Spain and Cuba might be furnished by the United States meets with the President's approval. The latter is hopeful that a settlement of the trouble may be well advanced before he enters office and he particularly desires that no hasty action should be taken by Congress, such as might confront the new administration with embarrassing foreign relations.

Cuba's wishes regarding action by the United States were set forth by Gonzalo de Quesada, chargé d'affaires of the Cuban republic in Washington. "The Cuban delegation," said he, "will strive, during the present session of Congress, to bring to a decisive end the labors initiated last year, when a concurrent resolution, substantially declaring the belligerence of Cuba and recommending the good offices of the United States should be directed toward obtaining the independence of Cuba was passed. Since then the Cubans have grown stronger. We claim that Cuba is free from Spanish rule. Our civil government, supreme in three-fourths of the island, our complete military organization, our humanity to the vanquished, are proofs of the existence of a responsible, determined, rising, nationality, where there was yesterday an oppressed colony. This nationality cannot be crushed again by the landing of new European armies on a territory over which the Monroe doctrine is perfectly applicable. With as much reason as when the French troops were made to withdraw from Mexico can the United States urge the evacuation of Cuba by Spanish armies or request that Spain shall fight her battles with the troops she has already on this side of the ocean. We will work unceasingly to see the independence of Cuba and her belligerent rights proclaimed by America."

It is possible that there will be a lively time over this question in both houses of Congress. Representative Hitt, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, thinks no definite action will be taken by this Congress, unless there is some decided change on the part of Spain and the attitude of Spain toward the United States. Senator Sherman, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, will not speak on this subject. The anti-Spanish sentiment of most of the members is aggressive and several have declared their intention of introducing resolutions directing the President to recognize the independence or belligerence of the Cubans.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge says: "The efforts of the administration to terminate the war by offering its good offices have apparently failed. I consider that the recognition of belligerent rights at this point would be ill-advised. It would be a direct help to Spain, and would not work for the interests of peace. I believe we have reached a point where we must either recognize Cuban independence or else continue to await developments, following out the policy Mr. Cleveland has pursued hitherto."

Senators Morgan and Daniel expressed themselves strongly in favor of granting belligerent rights. Senator Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, expresses himself thus forcibly: "The United States ought to take possession of the island and hold it until the Cuban people can form a stable and satisfactory government for themselves. This country is under obligations to do this. We have stood guard over Cuba for thirty years, and have allowed her to perpetrate her horrible butcheries there while we have prevented the interference of any other power. Thus we became morally responsible in the eyes of the universe for Spain's atrocities. Had not the United

States stood in the way and given notice to all the world that no other nation except Spain would be allowed to control Cuba, the Cubans might long ago have escaped Spanish oppression and would to-day be living under an enlightened and stable government which would have protected them in their right to liberty and property. "England would have taken the island in 1841 had not the United States intervened, and both Germany and France have been prevented in like manner from taking it. Under one of these three great and enlightened Governments the Cuban people would have been happy and prosperous. The United States have, however, held them as prisoners for Spain to oppress and slaughter. My blood boils when I think of it and I am convinced that when the United States agree to give with me to the responsibility of the United States in the matter."

LURED TO HIS DEATH.

ANTONIO MACCO THE VICTIM OF SPAIN'S TREACHERY.

Insurgent Commander, with His Staff, Shot Down—Marquis Ahumada Lays the Plot—A Conference Invitation Brings the Rebel to the Shambles.

Led Into a Trap.

Justo Carrillo, a well-known Cuban of Jacksonville, Fla., brother of the Cuban general Carrillo, has received the following letter from a trustworthy correspondent in Havana confirming the reports of the death of Antonio Macco, and showing that he was killed by treachery: "Our brave general, Antonio Macco, and the greater part of his staff have been murdered by the Spaniards, Maj. Cirujeda acting the part of assassin, with Dr. Maximino Zertucha as an assistant in the horrible drama. 'Convinced that notwithstanding his enormous army, he could do nothing against our gallant leader, who had so repeatedly defeated the Spanish generals in Pinar del Rio, Weyler conceived the idea of appeasing his beastly instincts by cold-blooded murder, and making the best of the secret relations between Dr. Zertucha and the marquis of Ahumada he planned with the latter his diabolical scheme. Weyler took the field, and in his absence Ahumada, proposed, through Zertucha, a conference with Macco, to take place at a certain point in the province of Havana, with the view of arranging plans for the cessation of hostilities. The basis was to be Cuba's independence and a monetary indemnity to Spain, together with certain advantages that should be agreed upon for Spanish commerce and Spanish capital invested there. "To carry out the plan the agreement was that orders should be given to the detachments of troops stationed on the trocha in the section between Mariel and Guanajay to allow Macco, with his staff, to pass the military line unmolested. Time was required to mature these arrangements and to give them all the ap-

GREAT PEACE TREATY.

Permanent Court of Arbitration for Anglo-American Affairs.

The negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for a treaty of general arbitration, covering all subjects of difference between the two English-speaking nations, present and prospective, has advanced to a stage of completeness far beyond that which the public has had reason to expect. The purpose of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote is to conclude the negotiations within the next three weeks. All the substantial features of the treaty have been agreed on, and from the present status of the negotiations it is believed the following will be the important terms of the treaty: "1. A term of five years from the date of the exchange of ratification, within which the treaty shall be operative. "2. A court of arbitration of six members, three to be drawn from the judiciary of the United States and three from the judiciary of Great Britain. "3. The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations, now pending or to arise within the period of five years, this not to include the Behring Sea question or the Venezuela question, now before independent commissions, but to include the question of the boundary between Alaska and British North America. "The completion of this treaty will mark an important epoch in the relations between the two English-speaking nations, and in the judgment of those who have been most identified with its consummation it will be the most important document of a peaceful character in the history of their mutual dealings. The President made passing reference to the subject in his recent message, and the negotiations have proceeded with surprising unanimity, so that those engaged in the work confidently believe that it will be fully agreed upon, and the signatures of the contracting persons placed to the documents within the period named. Aside from the previously referred-to points it can be stated in a general way that the terms of the treaty and such as "to clear the board" of all the vexatious questions which have arisen between the United States and Great Britain. These have been numerous in recent years, and

General Juan Ruiz Rivera.

General Juan Ruiz Rivera, who has been appointed to succeed General Antonio Macco in the command of the Cuban forces in the province of Pinar del Rio, has achieved military reputation scarcely second to that of his late chief. He is a veteran of the ten years' war in Cuba, and a worthy personal friend of Commander-in-chief Maximino Gomez. He enjoyed Macco's confidence and esteem. General Rivera was born in 1847 in Mayaguez, Porto Rico. His father was a Spanish colonel. The son was a student in the university at Barcelona when the first Cuban war commenced in 1868. Although but 20 years old, he saw his studies and was once called for Cuba, where he received a warm welcome from the insurgent leaders and was appointed an officer of General Gomez's staff. Afterward he was appointed as secretary to General Garcia and later was made commander of the department of the east. When the war was ended Rivera stood first in the island in his refusal to accept the treaty of peace of San Juan, and when the terms of the compact were finally accepted he departed in despair to Central America, where he became a planter. On the breaking out of the present war he at once left his home, returned to Cuba and headed an expedition in the western part of the island. He has since been closely connected with the Cuban cause. He is a soldier of great personal magnetism and Macco's natural successor.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Sixteenth Annual Convention Held in Cincinnati.

The sixteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in Cincinnati at 10 a. m. Monday by President Samuel Gompers. About 150 delegates were present, and there were many visitors. Martin Fox, President of North America, had been selected by the labor organizations of Cincinnati to deliver the address of welcome. Owing to the death of a relative Mr. Fox was not present, and his address was read by E. J. DeLoach, of Detroit. The address more effective action for the eight-hour law and other reforms were recommended. Special greetings were extended Delegates Samuel Woods and John Malinowski of England and Louis Vizzozzo of France, who were seated with Secretary McGrath and Assistant Secretary Martin Walker on the stage. President Gompers, in responding to the address of welcome, referred to attacks on the organization because it was merely a federation and not a more compact union. He showed how the fullest scope was given to individual opinions and rights in the American Federation of Labor, and thus the affiliation of different labor organizations was possible in one general federation. He appealed for continued efforts for the cultivation of public opinion as well as for favorable legislation and for the most earnest cooperation of all labor organizations.

UNCLE SAM'S CASH.

Coining a Great Deal Since Commencing Business.

The total value of all coins authorized to be coined since the inauguration of the first mint of authorization, as shown by recent publication from official sources, drawn out, doubtless, by the recent campaign discussions of the "crime of 1873," is stated to have reached the enormous total of \$2,467,708,116.25, which amount, as a means of effecting exchanges, is of course, but a part of the circulating medium with which the country is provided. The coins are proportioned among the several mints as follows: Gold, \$1,755,813,703; silver, \$855,023,701.90; minor coins, \$26,960,711.35.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIGITTES.

Martin L. Stevens, of Brooklyn, a prominent Knight of Pythias, is dead, aged 60.

Henry Pell Pease, Liberal member of Parliament of the Cleveland division of the north riding of York, is dead.

J. B. Labrousse, ex-president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and well known in every cotton market in the country, began coughing and within two hours expired from heart failure, brought on by the violent exertion.

Cardinal Gibbons has received from the Pope an official registered letter, informing him that his Holiness has appointed Rev. Thomas J. Conroy, of Worcester, Mass., rector of the Catholic university in Washington, to succeed the Rev. Bishop Keane.

Mrs. Fannie Reigling died suddenly at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Burke, in Derby, Conn. She was 102 years old. She was the nurse of P. T. Barnum, the great showman, in his infancy. It is said that she saved Barnum's life when a boy by throwing away a medicine prescribed for him while ill.

Mrs. Martha Cannon seems to have been elected to the United States Senate. We venture the prediction that she will become one of the big guns of that body.

Mrs. Holman, wife of Sheriff Holman, of Richmond, Mo., kept a man of 300 men at bay with a revolver and saved two murderers who would have been lynched.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

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PULSE OF THE PRESS.

Spain fit to govern Cuba? Why, the government of the kingdom of Spain is a reproach to civilization.—New York Sun.

What American can contemplate the atrocious scene of the patriot's assassination and not cry out for free Cuba?—Brooklyn Eagle.

The effect of this deliberate assassination of a hero will probably be to hasten the humiliation of Spain and the triumph of the bleeding island.—Buffalo Times.

When the Spaniards have to resort to the trenches to secure victory, the cause of Spain is disgraced in the eyes of all civilized people.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

If Spain has resorted to the methods of the civil American Indian in warfare the time is at hand when the United States will interfere.—New York Journal.

There is not now a single attribute of justice or of international law that can now plead for the further prosecution of the murderous war against the Cuban people.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

If Macco was lured to his death by a flag of truce and murdered, and his cruel taking off will be like the blood of the martyrs, the very seed of the patriotic cause of Cuba.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

It is ours. It is ours to prevent any more such deeds and to show to the world that oppression may never again be practiced where the flag of the United States is law.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The story of the crime has been read in this country with feelings of irrepressible loathing and indignation. Short as it is corroborated it will place Spain beyond the pale of civilization and impose upon this country a necessity that up to the present time has not seemed to conservative Americans to press the nation to action.—St. Louis Republic.

HELP FOR THE CUBANS.

Americans Aroused to the Existence of the Grave Situation.

Cuba's cry of anguish is being echoed throughout the land. The American people, now thoroughly aroused to the shocking conditions that prevail in the island, are rising in their might and their compassion to assist the valorous people in a struggle for freedom that stands almost unparalleled in the annals of the world. From the coast of Maine to the Gulf, from the Southern Atlantic States to the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, news comes that men and money are being raised to lend timely assistance to the struggling insurgents. Even hospital stores are being gathered and prepared to send to the men who may fall before the bullets of the Spanish monarchists.

The remarkable thing in all this show of love for Cuba and of hatred for Spain is the fact that the Cuban junta say they do not need men, that they have sufficient forces on the island to meet and conquer the battalions of Weyler and of his generals. Nevertheless, the American people seem determined to swell the army of liberation. In various cities recruiting is going on briskly. Companies of from fifty to 100 men are being raised, many of them including veterans who fought on the battlefields of the South during the war of the rebellion. These are both Federal and Confederate. Having long ago joined hands as a united American nation, they are now preparing to lend their valued aid in driving from the Gem of the Antilles the brutal Spanish oppressor.

PENALTIES FOR ENLISTMENT.

The attention of Washington officials has been attracted by the stories coming from all portions of the country indicating that enlistments are going on of patients for the purpose of joining the insurgents in their struggle against the Spaniards. These enlistments are a direct violation of the neutrality laws, and are prohibited under severe penalties. For accepting a commission to serve against Spain, a country with which the United States is now at peace, the penalties are as follows: For enlistment, a \$2,000 fine and three years' imprisonment, while for enlisting one to enlist, the penalty is almost as heavy, being a maximum of \$1,000 fine and three years' imprisonment.

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THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

General Juan Ruiz Rivera.

General Juan Ruiz Rivera, who has been appointed to succeed General Antonio Macco in the command of the Cuban forces in the province of Pinar del Rio, has achieved military reputation scarcely second to that of his late chief. He is a veteran of the ten years' war in Cuba, and a worthy personal friend of Commander-in-chief Maximino Gomez. He enjoyed Macco's confidence and esteem. General Rivera was born in 1847 in Mayaguez, Porto Rico. His father was a Spanish colonel. The son was a student in the university at Barcelona when the first Cuban war commenced in 1868. Although but 20 years old, he saw his studies and was once called for Cuba, where he received a warm welcome from the insurgent leaders and was appointed an officer of General Gomez's staff. Afterward he was appointed as secretary to General Garcia and later was made commander of the department of the east. When the war was ended Rivera stood first in the island in his refusal to accept the treaty of peace of San Juan, and when the terms of the compact were finally accepted he departed in despair to Central America, where he became a planter. On the breaking out of the present war he at once left his home, returned to Cuba and headed an expedition in the western part of the island. He has since been closely connected with the Cuban cause. He is a soldier of great personal magnetism and Macco's natural successor.

PULSE OF THE PRESS.

Spain fit to govern Cuba? Why, the government of the kingdom of Spain is a reproach to civilization.—New York Sun.

What American can contemplate the atrocious scene of the patriot's assassination and not cry out for free Cuba?—Brooklyn Eagle.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

BRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BIG BANK IN STRESS.

HAS CLOSED ITS DOORS AT CHICAGO.

Suspended from the Clearing House—Arbuckle and Sugar Trust Lost Home in a Commercial War—Assurances to Spain by Olney.

The National Bank of Illinois, located at 115 Dearborn street, Chicago, and one of the oldest and best-known banking institutions in the city, with assets amounting to nearly \$15,000,000, did not open its doors Monday morning. This action was decided upon by the directors of the bank Sunday night, after the bank had been suspended from the Clearing House Association of Chicago at a meeting of the Clearing House Committee. "The causes of the suspension, as given in the resolutions adopted by the Clearing House Committee, are 'unwarrantable and injudicious loans,' through which the capital and surplus of said bank is seriously imperiled, if not absolutely lost." At the last statement of the bank its capital was shown to be \$1,000,000, with a surplus of \$4,000,000 and undivided assets of over \$10,000,000. It is thought probable that none of the directors will suffer great losses by the suspension, as the bankers who were present at the meeting of the committee have recommended for consideration the proposition to advance 75 per cent. on all adjusted claims against the National Bank of Illinois. Also, they have agreed to use their influence with all other members of the Clearing House Association to accept all such claims as collateral at the same rate.

COFFEE WAR STARTED.

Eugar Is Also Seriously Involved in the Conflict of Interests.

War between coffee magnates has begun in fierce style, and prices are likely to take a sharp tumble. The grim struggle for supremacy between the sugar trust and the coffee trust has been going on for some time, and the conflict was caused by the bold invasion of the sugar domain by the dealers in coffee. Thus far the "sineus of war" aggregate \$1,245,000, which represents the price paid by the sugar combine for eleven-eighths of the sugar stock of the Woolson Spice and Package Company of Toledo, Ohio. Of course no one can predict how much higher the expense account of the belligerent corporations will go. It is safe to prophesy, however, that the coffee kings will not lower their gun and dingy colors before the white and yellow banners of the sugar trust until the cost of the warfare shall have reached at the least two or three millions more.

It-Started Yesterday.

The Delancey and Erie Light and Street Railway Company has gone into the hands of a receiver. William P. Huston, of Philadelphia, petitioned Judge Snook, who appointed Walter R. Faben, the company was bonded in the sum of \$100,000 and was heavily embarrassed, having been conducting its business at a loss of \$3,000 annually. This is the last of the famous Andrew Sauer enterprises, all of which have proved disastrous.

Spain Need Not Worry.

Madrid dispatch. The explicit announcement is made that Senor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, has telegraphed to his government that he had a conference with Mr. Olney, the Secretary of State, in the course of which the latter assured him that Spain need not worry until March at least, since despite the attitude of Congress President Cleveland would not recognize the independence of Cuba.

Again Name Gompers.

In open convention at Cincinnati the American Federation of Labor put the seal of approval on its endorsement of President Gompers in executive session by giving him unanimous reelection. All the other officers were also selected in the same manner, with the exception of Secretary McCullough, to succeed whom, as was expected, Frank J. Murphy of Chicago was chosen without opposition.

Man with the Iron Jaw Is Hurt.

A strong young man, who was on the hills at the Columbus, Ohio, scene as the "Sandwich of the Pacific slope" offered to hold a rope in his teeth against any two men in the audience. Two lusty furnace men volunteered to test him and at the first tug the front teeth of the strong man gave way and a number of them were drawn out. He retired from the stage howling with pain.

An Alliance Failure.

Business circles of Alliance, Ohio, were surprised over the failure of the F. W. Gaskill Company, the largest retail grocery store in the city. The business was approximately \$20,000, with resources close to \$30,000. The People's Theater, of which Gaskill is part owner and manager, is not affected by the assignment.

New York Opposed to Big Hats.

The New York crusade against big hats worn by women at theaters has borne fruit. Assemblyman Wilson has drafted a bill which he entitles "An act to prohibit obstructing the view of persons in theaters, halls or opera houses where theatrical performances are given."

John Randolph Tucker Dying.

John Randolph Tucker, dean of the law school at Washington and Lee University, was reported dying from heart failure at his home in Lexington. He has been ill with pneumonia for three weeks.

Fatal Fight in Ashland, Pa.

During a free fight in Ashland, Pa., Michael and John Gonnith were fatally stabbed and killed. Michael, William Evans and Anthony Cummings were badly cut about the face and arms. Robert McCormick, ex-chief of police, was stabbed in the back.

Russia Mine Horror Growing.

The colliery disaster at Rozhita, Russia, resulting from an explosion of fire-damp, has proved more serious than at first reported, forty persons having been killed and twenty-seven are still missing.

Said-Ed-Din Pasha Recalled.

The London Times Berlin correspondent says that the port's special envoy to Greece, in accordance with the joint demand of the powers, Said-Ed-Din Pasha was accused of thwarting the reforms in Greece promised by Turkey.

Annual Labor Convention.

One hundred and fifty delegates and four times that number of observers were assembled at the annual convention of the Cincinnati Odd Fellows of Europe Monday morning when Samuel Gompers called to order the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

HE WANTS RADICAL REFORMS.

Legislation Asked for by Gov. Ellet Rogers of Washington.

Governor-elect Rogers of Washington has introduced a bill in the legislature which would give the state a new constitution. The bill is titled "Free Land" and has been sent to the members of the legislature, which meets next month. Mr. Rogers takes the position that free land is an "inalienable, imprescriptible and inextinguishable" right of man, and draws lessons from the freedom and enjoyment of the Puyallup reservation Indians, which he thinks results from their free, inalienable and untaxable homesteads. In conclusion he proposes an amendment to the State Constitution, providing that real estate and all usual improvements, to a value of not to exceed \$2,000, occupied as a homestead by any private family, the head of which is a citizen of the United States and this State, shall be forever exempted from all taxation of every kind. The exemption is limited to homesteads. The pamphlet states that the amount expended by the scheme would not exceed 10 per cent. of the entire valuation. He said such a plan enacted into law "will prevent that fatal class of the classes otherwise inevitable." The pamphlet concludes: "County government should be abolished or reduced to the mere skeleton of what it now is. Townships and municipal government can take care of local affairs; let the State be called in where necessary."

FEAR FOR THEIR LIVES.

Americans at Havana in Peril of Assassination by Spaniards.

Armed policemen guard the United States consulate general in Havana, and there are Americans there who earnestly wish that a warship flying the stars and stripes was in the harbor. If such were the case they would speedily take refuge on board. They gravely fear assassination, as such befall the brave but unfortunate Maceo; at the hands of enraged Spaniards. Curses both loud and deep are being invoked by the Spaniards against the Americans on the whole American nation. The fiercest indignation is displayed over the latest news from Washington and New York. These dispatches indicate that the United States are stirred, as they never were stirred before since the Cuban revolution, over the report that Maceo was treacherously done to death. The feeling of resentment is savagely fierce; the desire to have revenge is almost uncontrollable. Alarmed at this menacing condition of affairs, the officials have been ordered to take the most stringent precautions. Not only are there guards at the United States consulate general, but the streets in the vicinity are being specially patrolled, to prevent public assemblages.

MAX TAKE ACTION.

Cuban Sympathizers in Chicago Are Thoroughly Aroused.

Decided action in regard to the reported treachery resorted to by Spaniards in the murder of Gen. Maceo seems likely to be taken by Cuban sympathizers in Chicago. Leading members of the committee of 100, organized for the support of the Cuban cause, met in the rooms of the Union League Club and discussed the assassination with many expressions of regret and censure. Fearing, however, that the reports might not be confirmed, the committee decided to take no action until later. Chairman Edward F. Cragin said that the committee would meet as soon as fuller reports are received, and if the story is confirmed strong resolutions would be offered, and perhaps something more done in the way of stopping Spain's career on the island.

Convention at Cincinnati.

One hundred and fifty delegates, representing twenty-seven States, assembled in Cincinnati, when the national convention of lumber interests was called to order. Previous to perfecting a temporary organization, Messrs. Judson and DeLoach made elaborate addresses, explaining the purpose of the convention, the requests for the call, and the present condition of the lumber business. They appealed to the delegates from the Southern States, which section was largely represented. Most of the Southern delegates have been free-traders, but in response to the appeals of Messrs. Judson and DeLoach, these delegates insisted that if there is to be a protective tariff, lumber should not be discriminated against, and said they would do all they could to secure a tariff on lumber. They stated that all other articles used in connection with lumber, and that the lumber trade were protected, and that the lumber trade was now so depressed as to require relief. J. A. Freeman made a vigorous speech against the tariff of 1894 as discriminating against lumber and urging the convention to take such action as would secure just treatment to the lumber interests in the tariff bill to be enacted by the coming Congress. While the purpose of the convention was to secure a tariff on lumber, a permanent organization was also perfected for the general interests of lumbermen in the future.

Hit by a Hurricane.

News of a terrible hurricane last week is reported by the officers of the three-masted schooner Bernard Hopkins, which has arrived. Not only was a great portion of the vessel's cargo lost, but two of her crew were swept overboard, one of whom was rescued, while the other lost his life. Captain Henry Foster said: "In all my experience as a seafaring man I never encountered such a gale or hurricane as struck us. The wind blew about eighty or ninety miles an hour, the heavens were blinding sheets of rain, and our steering gear got stove in, and with our masts bare we tossed helplessly."

Will Bankrupt Many Members.

The Ohio State Building and Loan Inspector A. J. Duncun, made a most important ruling as to borrowing money. He holds that receivers of building and loan associations must file borrowing members for the amounts due and require immediate payment, and not continue the receivership for years by taking in the monthly dues. This will result in sending many of the borrowers into bankruptcy.

Colorado's Cuban Army.

It is claimed by the leaders in the movement to send troops from Colorado to fight in Cuba that more than 1,000 names have already been enrolled. John McAndrews, middle-of-the-road Populist candidate for Attorney General at the recent election, has been chosen commander, with the title of Colonel.

Honor for Rev. J. M. Vanhorn.

Rev. J. M. Vanhorn, of the Warren, Ohio, Disciple Church was tendered the pastorate of the West London Tabernacle in London, England. He has the call under consideration. The foreign missionary board had recommended him.

Golden State's Vote.

The vote of California for Presidential electors has been tabulated and shows the following totals: Republicans, 42,588; fusion, 144,765; Prohibition, 2,573.

Japan Pinquies Stricken.

Smallpox is making with exceptional severity in the principal seaport towns of Japan. At Kobe 200 cases and several deaths were reported.

Strains Remain in Port.

The steamer from the Atlantic coast, which set in Tuesday afternoon, continued for nearly twenty hours. Sandy Hook reported the wind blowing from the north-northwest at the rate of forty miles an hour and very thick off shore. Telegraphic reports from Long Branch and Asbury Park say that from those points nothing has been seen of the schooner Grace K. Green, which was abandoned after the rescue of her crew by the Old Dominion steamer Yorktown. The thick atmosphere caused by the snowstorm interferes very materially with the river and harbor navigation. In New York City considerable interruption of street traffic resulted from the storm. Elevated railroad trains ran on time, but the cable and other surface lines of street railways were working under difficulties. The wind was fierce and cutting, the snow striking the face with a stinging force. Reports from Connecticut and Massachusetts and from the interior of New York State show the storm of wide range, the snowfall being from three to eight inches and the temperature well down toward the zero mark. At Philadelphia the wind blew a gale, and railroad and streetcar traffic suffered considerably. One of the most violent conflicts of the years prevailed along the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound. Driving snow rendered navigation practically impossible.

BOOTH-TUCKER'S SCHEME.

To Colonize Ex-Convicts on Small Farms Near New York.

The international meeting of the Salvation army at Carnegie Hall, New York, was attended by many dignitaries of the army, including Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, Chief Secretaries Higgins, Commissioner Higgins and Brigadiers Richard Holz, William Holpin, William J. Cozzen, George French and Lieutenant Colonel Perry, all of whom occupied seats on the platform. After the preliminary exercises there was a procession of foreign delegates, about thirty-five in number, dressed in the uniforms of their respective countries. Some were natives, but more were American workers in these foreign fields. When the cheering accompanying their entrance had subsided Commander Booth-Tucker advanced to the front and proceeded to unfold a plan that would cost \$20,000 to put in operation. The scheme is to buy forty acres of land in the vicinity of New York and divide it up with colonies of from three to five acres each. Then he would rescue men from the penal institutions and place them on these little farms. He favored the establishment of a state patch like Governor Albee's, a wooded tract where the boys could saw wood and an interstate labor exchange.

ANXIOUS ABOUT TARIFF.

Business Men Attend Committee's Hearings in Washington.

Washington dispatch. The hearings to be given by the Ways and Means Committee on the tariff question promise to attract an even greater number of business men to Washington than usually gather during a revision of the tariff. The committee is already overwhelmed by applications from representatives of the various interests who are anxious to present arguments for increasing the rates. The Democratic members of the committee intend to marshal witnesses in rebuttal to advocate the continuance of the Wilson bill. They desire to have their side of the case included in the printed record of the hearings. It will be practically impossible for the committee to hear all the applicants who want to present arguments in the limited time assigned to the subject. The committee expects that those who appear will have their arguments prepared in writing to be placed on file and printed.

Hessian Fly in Winter Wheat.

The farmers in the great wheat-growing section of Southern Illinois are worried at the unfavorable appearance of the growing wheat crop. During the past two weeks the plant has turned yellow and shriveled up flat on the ground. The plant above the surface is undoubtedly dead, but there is a diversity of opinion as to the condition of the roots. In Ohio the Hessian fly is doing serious damage, especially in the southern and central counties.

Old Bank Goes Down.

The First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, Pa., the old bank of that section of the State, and one of the oldest fifty-seven national banks in the United States, suspended business Monday morning.

Fourteen Sailors Drown.

The French steamer Marie-Fanny, from Bayonne for this port, has been totally lost off the island of Alderney. The captain was saved, but fourteen members of the crew were drowned.

No Bounty for Nebraska Sugar.

The Nebraska Supreme Court has decided that the payment by State Auditor Moore of \$45,000 in warrants for sugar bounty to the Oxnard Company is illegal.

Workmen's Accidents.

An international congress is to take place at Brussels next summer for the purpose of discussing the subject of accidents to workmen.

Salvini Is Dead.

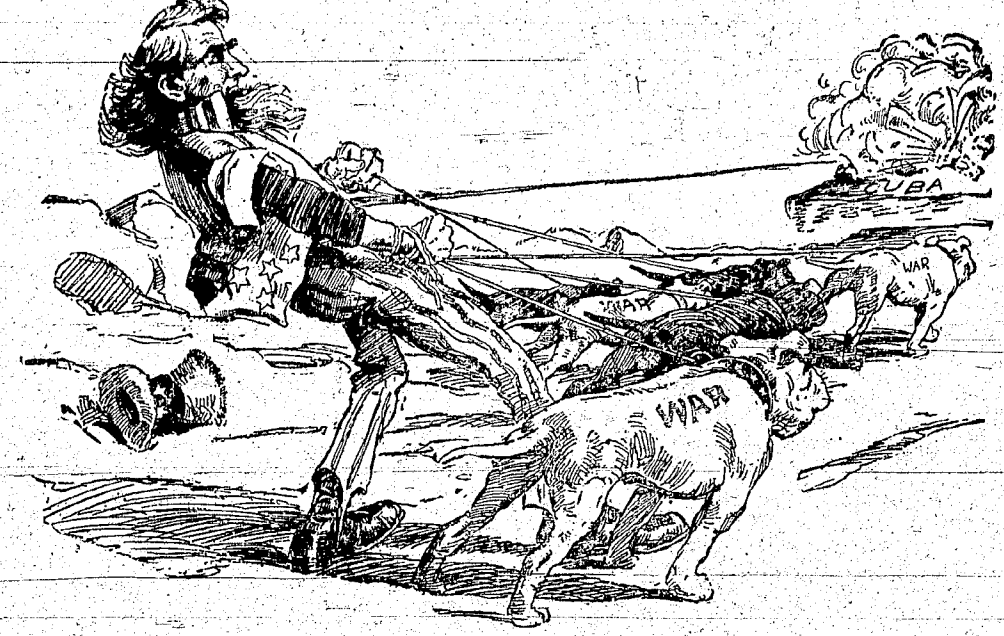
Alexander Salvini, noted actor and son of Tommaso Salvini, died at Florence, Italy, Tuesday, after a long illness.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c; 78c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 39c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 19c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common green to fine brush, 2 1/2c to 5 1/2c per bushel. Foreign—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 39c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c. Detroit—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 18c to 20c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; clover seed, \$3.50 to \$5.00. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 31c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 38c to 41c; pork, mess, \$5.50 to \$7.00. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 1 white, 91c to 96c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c. New York—Cattle, \$2.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.45; wheat, No. 2 red, 84c to 88c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, 10c to 22c; beans, West, 15c to 22c.

AN ANXIOUS MOMENT.

Uncle Sam—Got Durn It! I Can't Hold These Dogs Much Longer.



—Chicago Journal.

CUBA'S BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Man Who Is Alleged to Have Led Gen. Maceo to His Death.

Dr. Maximo Zertucha, the supposed Benedict Arnold of the Cuban revolution, who is alleged to have betrayed the gallant, fearless Maceo and his staff to death, looks like a man who would not only betray his patient and see him



DR. MAXIMO ZERTUCHA.

slaughtered, but would present a bill to the widow for professional services. After Maceo's death he "surrendered" himself to the Spaniards and was protected by them. It was on the information given then by Zertucha that the story sent out by the authorities at Havana was made up. The doctor, in telling how Maceo met his death, said that the general had a force of 2,000 Cubans who were attacking 600 Spaniards. Maceo and his staff were in the center of the forces. In the battle that followed, Maceo and his entire staff were killed. The Cubans fled. Dr. Zertucha, say the Cubans, has been variable in his sympathies for years, at one time holding to Spain, at another allying himself with the Spaniards. The doctor was formerly a surgeon in the army of Spain. Three years ago he went to Cuba, and by political intrigue was made the mayor of the town of Melena in the province of Havana. He has been more or less intimately associated with every political party in Cuba. When the present revolution was sprung the doctor changed into an outright rebel and offered his services to Maceo. He freely gave his services for the cause of liberty, but his alleged treason has made his very name odious throughout the world, and it is thought vengeful Cubans will never be satisfied until his body flies a dissonant grave.

BROOKLYN IN COMMISSION.

Newest Addition to the Navy Turned Over to the Government.

The fighting cruiser Brooklyn, the newest addition to the United States navy, was towed from Cramp's shipyard to League Island navy-yard Tuesday, where she was formally placed in commission. Blowing of whistles, ringing of bells and the shouts of thousands gathered on the boats and docks marked her progress down the Delaware.

ALL INDIA SUFFERS FAMINE.

Trouble Is More Widespread than Had Previously Been Supposed.

The Calcutta Englishman contends that the home officials are utterly at fault in regard to the dimensions of the famine. It adds that practically every province is involved, and asserts that such errors at

THE NEW BROOKLYN.

the outset may result in irretrievable disaster and suffering before the crisis is over.

The Mark Lane Express in its crop report says that the rather heavy rainfall of December is welcome, and will give the November-sown grain a hopeful start. "Spain," the Express continues, "has enjoyed an extremely heavy rainfall since October, and the benefit to the agriculture of that arid peninsula is likely to be very great. Central Europe has seen a rapid rise of temperature, and rather heavy rainfall."

Exports and Imports.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics Makes His Report.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1896. The following shows the exports and imports for November: Merchandise exports, \$109,691,987; imports, \$50,093,052; gold coin and bullion exports, \$433,399; imports, \$7,347,547. Gold ore exports, \$4,611,111; imports, \$1,730,048. Silver coin and bullion exports, \$4,974,411; imports, \$1,776,630. Silver ore exports, \$148,232; imports, \$1,935,363.

Cuba in Brief.

Debt, \$270,000,000. Population, 1,600,000. Revenue, \$25,000,000. Expenditures, \$35,000,000. Area, 45,000 square miles. White population, 1,000,000. Population of Havana, 200,000. Population of Holguin, 35,000. Population of St. Jago, 27,000. Population of Matanzas, 27,000. Population of Santiago de Cuba, 70,000. Population of Puerto Principe, 46,000. Mileage of Cuban railway, about 1,000. Average annual export of cigars, 200,000,000. Average annual sugar production, 900,000 tons. Average annual export of tobacco, 200,000 bales. Total exports of Cuba in a good year, \$80,000,000. Estimated value of the landed estates, \$220,000,000. Average sugar exportation to the United States, 700,000 tons. Number of vessels trading with Cuba annually, 2,000; tonnage, 2,700,000.

Agnes and Mary Novak.

Agnes and Mary Novak, children of a Slovak, near Syracuse, N. Y., presumably of arsenic poisoning. Joseph Novak, the father, and the mother and three other children are very ill. Suspicion attaches to a woman living in the neighborhood.

It Is Said that St. Louis Is to Have a

\$1,000,000 plate-glass manufacturing company.

TO AMEND THE BANK ACT.

Comptroller Eckels' Annual Report Suggests Several Changes.

The annual report of James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, submitted to Congress, contains information in detail in regard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of national banks for the year ended Oct. 31, 1896.

The Comptroller suggests the following amendments to the national bank act: That the loans and discounts of banks to their executive officers and employees be restricted in amount and secured by proper collateral.

That no loan be made to a director, nor an executive officer of the bank, except upon collateral security or a satisfactorily indorsed note.

That directors be required to make an examination of their banks once each year.

That in places having a population of less than 2,000 inhabitants national banks shall be permitted to be organized with a capital stock of not less than \$25,000, and with a corresponding reduction in the amount of bonds required to be deposited.

That national banks be permitted to establish branch banks in towns and villages where no national bank is established, and where the population does not exceed 1,000 inhabitants.

That the semi-annual tax on circulation be reduced to 1/4 of 1 per cent.

Concluding, he says: "It is respectfully submitted that legislation by Congress, based upon safe and prudent lines, having in view the general payment and cancellation of the credit currency now maintained by the Government and the issuance hereafter of all such currency through the banks, with full responsibility therefor placed upon them, should be had at the very earliest practicable moment. The results which would follow

Cuban Resolutions Adopted by the Senate Committee.

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the United States will use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba.

Section 2. That the United States will use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba.

Section 3. That the United States will use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba.

Section 4. That the United States will use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba.

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Section 13. That the United States will use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba.

Section 14. That the United States will use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba.

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TREASURY AT NIGHT.

GUARDING UNCLE SAM'S MONEY FROM BURGLARS.

Although Audacious Cracksmen Have Sliced Up the Situation with a View of Making a Big haul, Not a Dollar Has Been Stolen.

Midnight Among the Money Bags, Washington correspondence.

THE most difficult place to penetrate day or night without being seen, watched and guarded is the United States treasury. In all there are seventy guards, of the treasury, under a captain and two lieutenants. Nearly all of the watchmen are men who were in the war as mere boys, and are therefore now in the prime of life. They are thoroughly trained and reliable. Very few treasury watchmen have been discharged for negligence since the foundation of the Government. The possibility of a raid upon the treasury is regarded as remote, but the watch force is disciplined to stand by for such a raid at any time.

Among the old Treasury Department watchmen there is a tradition that the lamented Jesse James made seven dis-



AT THE MAIN DOOR.

thet tours, on seven separate occasions, of the Treasury Department, with an eye to business. This legend they relate to visitors, who, after having handled a package of greenbacks, said to contain \$5,000,000, are willing to believe anything. If Mr. James really did make such visits, he found his presence interesting to twenty-five men of exceedingly determined appearance, the majority of whom had done too much picket and patrol duty during the war to be caught napping in times of peace, each armed with a persuasive seven-chambered army pistol, and none looking as if he would hesitate the fractional part of a second to use it if occasion required. Once the United States Treasurer himself, while prowling about the vaults on a midnight tour of personal inspection, was challenged and halted, and forced to hold up both hands, under menace of a leveled rifle, until his captor, who did not know



A WATCHMAN ON DUTY.

him, had sent for the lieutenant to identify him. To observe the fashion with which the night watchmen "cover" their posts, it might easily be thought that the secret service is in constant receipt of information as to contemplated treasury robberies. Yet never a dollar has ever been taken from the treasury by force. A sneak thief once got in his work to the extent of \$30,000 in bills, which he expertly plucked from one of the tables in the redemption division. But there has never been a hold-up. The secret service knows that many celebrated cracksmen, including "Little Jimmy" Hope, who successfully pulled off the great Manhattan Bank robbery, have from time to time contemplated the conversion of a few millions of treasury money to their private use, but they all thought better of it. They decided the undertaking to be of too colossal a character.

Down to the membership of Secretary Folger there would, it is claimed, have been no great difficulty for accomplished and newly transplanted cracksmen to have done a bit of nightwork in the marble cash repository of the Government. When Mr. Folger took the reins of the treasury the watch actually depended on common police whistles. He completely changed and reorganized the system. An elaborate electrical alarm system was introduced, the force of watchmen was greatly amplified, and the old iron safes were replaced by the modern steel affairs with intricate combinations. The gold and silver vaults were given steel casings around their common shells of masonry, and fitted with time locks. If there were no watch force on constant guard at the Treasury Department, however, burglars could do about as they chose with the safes in the Treasury Building. The safes are as good as air made, but even manufacturers of safes are compelled to reluctantly admit that the safes has not yet been devised that the modern cracksmen cannot get into.

A recent master of safe combinations was summoned to the Treasury from New York not long ago to open a safe that had been closed for a long time. The expert opened the safe in half a minute. Then he made a tour of the building, and opened every one of the safes. There was not one of them that he did not get into within a minute of his making the first turn of the combination handle. He modestly stated to the officials accompanying him that he did not amount to much as a safe opener, and that there were cracksmen at large who might have done everything he did in less time.

The watch force is divided into three reliefs, like an army guard. Only the treasury watchman is on post longer than the soldier. Each of the night watches is made up of twice the number of men in the day watch. A gang of robbers, to effect an entrance at the main door after nightfall, would have to use a battering ram on the iron outer door, and by the time they had done this they would be flanked by the entire police force of the District, the soldiery from Fort Myer and the arsenal and the marines from the barracks, with all of which forces the treasury has direct alarm connections. There is something eerie about the big treasury building at night. Ten minutes before midnight the watchmen of the "mid" watch are all on hand at the main entrance, and they all make their appearance at the iron door at once, to the very minute of time apparently springing from the ground. The silence is only broken by the frequent ringing of the post-register above the head of the lieutenant of the watch. Their lowered voices seem to fit with the surrounding solemnity. From their names one might easily imagine that there was heavy fighting work cut out for them before dawn—a kind of "just-before-the-battle" manner that is distinctly impressive.

Each watchman has a regular permanent post. He is not permitted to smoke, read or write while on duty. His business is solely to watch. If he goes to sleep and is discovered by the watch patrol he is certain to be discharged upon being reported the next day. At the end of each round the watchman touches his electric button, which informs the lieutenant of the watch at his desk at the main door that everything is well with him.

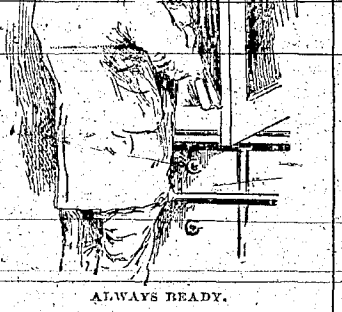
The two most important posts are those which include within their limits the gold and silver vaults, which are arranged side by side. The watchman who looks after the room and vault is locked in the cash room when he goes on post, and patrols the gallery at frequent intervals, registering each visit to the door of the vault as he passes the electric button. Thus, if a robber contrived to get into the vault, the watchman who looks after the room and overcame the watchman, the cessation of registering reports would inform the lieutenant of the watch that something had gone wrong on that post. Then, by means of the electrical signals, the lieutenant would quickly assemble a force of watchmen of whatever size he considered necessary. These watchmen would go to the room of the captain of the watch in which, by the way, is hung, framed, the silk American flag in which Booth's spur caught when he jumped from the Ford's Theater box after having shot President Lincoln—take each a Springfield rifle from the rifle rack, strap on one of the army campaign belts crammed full of cartridges, and proceed in a body to the cash room.

The watchman who stands guard over the gold and silver vaults is locked in an ante-room, the hall end of which is formed of heavy wire, leading to the vaults. He remains thus locked up during the entire eight hours of his guard tour, and is seated beside the vault doors. He touches off his registering apparatus at regular intervals. At the present time the watchman guarding these vaults has the responsibility of watching over \$3,000,000 in gold and \$3,000,000 in silver. The bulk of the United States gold bullion and coin is kept at the sub-treasury in New York. The silver is packed in oblong boxes, ten bags to a box, one thousand dollars to a bag. The silence of the vaults is broken by the sound of the watchman's foot as he walks in his light boots.

By pressing his ear against the vault doors, the faint clicking of the time locks,

penetrating the six tons of steel, may be heard. The patrol passes the cage very frequently, and somehow it is hard to throw off the impression that this patrolling watchman is a person to be feared. The chief of the night watchmen is a man upon the verge of, who, in his turn, incessantly embraces within his view a criminal passing his last night upon earth. The sub-basement of the treasury at midnight is calculated to render the most prosaic and pragmatic man into a morbidly imaginative person.

Two or three times a month, on an average, treasury employees in charge of safes in their respective divisions forget to lock them up at the close of the day's business. It is the duty of the watch patrol not only to see that none of the safes are open, but to try them to see that they are locked. When one of these patrolmen happens upon an unlocked safe, he immediately informs the lieutenant of the watch, who without making any attempt to lock the safe, places his seat over a point covering the door and the frame, and stations a special watchman to see that it is not tampered with. When



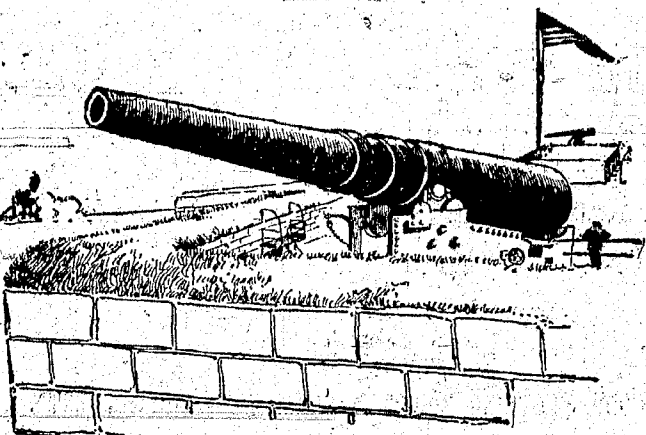
ALWAYS READY.

the employee who has negligently left the safe open reaches his division the next morning, he must stand by for squalls, for an elaborate report is made of every case of the kind.

In one of Lowell's letters to Briggs, the former mentions Thackeray's visit to Boston, and says that during the meeting of Thackeray with Ticknor, the latter said: "One mark of a gentleman is to be well-looking for good blood shows itself in good features." "A pretty speech," replied Thackeray, "for one broken-nosed man to make to another," and in the letter Lowell added: "All Boston has been secretly tickled about it."

A man is hopelessly dull when he doesn't know when he is being made fun of.

UNCLE SAM'S BIGGEST GUN.



Mightiest of guns ever built in America, and one of the largest yet constructed anywhere, is the 16-inch engine of war on which work is now being pushed at the Watervliet Arsenal. It will be 49.67 feet long, weigh 125 tons, have a range of sixteen miles, and will penetrate 27 1/2 inches of the best steel armor at two miles. Mounted at Fort Wadsworth, in case of hostilities with Spain, this gun would be able to hurl a 2,570-pound projectile at a man-of-war before she got within seven miles of Sandy Hook.

TRAMPS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Of Late Years They Gather There in Great Force.

Washington, D. C., has been for years a favorite winter resort for tramps, but since the famous march of Coxey's army it has become a veritable mecca, whither all the bums and hobos turn in



ON THE PLATS.

fall. Tramps are of two kinds: The unfortunate who want to work and can find no job, and the vicious, who would do sooner than work. Of this latter class are almost all the thousands that are now gathered at the nation's capital.

On the Potomac flats whole companies of them "camp out." They gather boards and boxes and erect shelters, where they contentedly eat and discuss ways and means to beg or steal food. They frequently resort to intimidation when all else fails, and seldom have to go hungry.

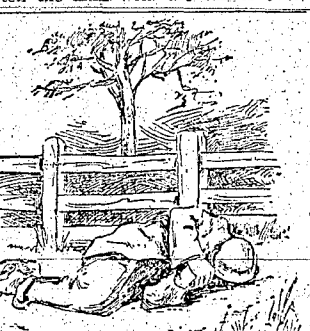
Gangs of them go on foraging expeditions, and when they return to the flats



WATCHING THE POT.

with their booty, the pot is made to boil, while the crowd intently watches the culinary proceedings. After dinner the hobo feels that he is a great man, and he lights his pipe and struts with all the self-importance of the "big-headed" society man.

The pipe smoked, he goes out on an errand of a different nature. He has had food now he must drink. He works the avenues, streets and residences until he has collected a quarter of a dollar. If he is social he returns to his chums and the "growler" travels to the saloon of ill-repute, where slop is sold instead of beer, until funds have disappeared or the crowd is so drunk that no one can carry the can. Often the man with the can is over-



BY THE WAY.

come by the way and is found by his fellow bums serenely sleeping beside a fence.

Only when the weather is bad do the hobos seek the shelter of the police stations, and even then they are apt to depart with muttered curses if told that a bath would precede a bunk. The real hobo avoids cleanliness as the fawn flies the hunter.

And now in conclusion: There are several hundred thousand of these hobos in this country. What shall be done with them?

A Marvelous Indian Paper.

The marvelous Oxford Indian paper was first introduced in 1875. Since then, says the Paper World, it has revolutionized the Bible and prayer-book trade, and it is now used for all the more popular devotional books throughout the world.

In the year 1841, an Oxford graduate had said to have brought home from the far East a small fold of extremely thin paper, which was manifestly more opaque and tough for its substance than any paper then manufactured in Europe. He presented it to the Glasgow Press.

The late Thomas Combe, who had only recently been appointed printer to the university, found it to be just suitable for twenty-four copies of the smallest Bible then in existence—the second 24mo—and printed an edition of that number, which bore the date of 1842.

These books were largely a third of the usual thickness, and, although as much as \$100 apiece was offered for them, no copies were sold, and they

were presented to the queen and other distinguished persons. All efforts to trace the paper to its source were futile, and as years rolled on the circumstance was forgotten. But early in 1874 a copy fell into the hands of Arthur B. Miles, who showed it to Mr. Frove, and experiments were at once set on foot at the Oxford University paper mills with the object of producing a similar paper.

The first attempts were failures, but success was achieved, and Aug. 24, 1875, an edition of the diamond 24mo Bible, similar in all respects to the twenty-four copies printed in 1842, was placed on sale.

This was the first Oxford Bible published by Mr. Frove. The feat of compression was looked upon as astounding, the demand was enormous, and before very long a quarter of a million copies had been sold. The paper, when subjected to severe rubbing, instead of breaking into holes, assumed a texture resembling chamois leather, and a strip only three inches wide was found able to support a quarter of a hundred-weight without yielding.

The secret of its manufacture, it may be said, is known to only three living beings.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

How They Are Arranged and the Duties of the Keepers.

The station itself is a two-story house built securely and solidly upon some good site along the beach; it is comfortable and roomy, furnished by the government, and has the boat-room and kitchen on the lower floor, a large bedroom on the upper, and a room for the surfmen, and a store-room occupy the second story.

The boat-room is large, and opens by great double doors upon the beach. It contains the life-boat and all the life-saving apparatus—always in perfect order and readiness.

The crew consists of a keeper and six surfmen, though some stations number seven surfmen; these men are graduates from no naval college, but have served their apprenticeship with Old Ocean as their master; they must be able to handle a boat in the roughest weather, and to face all the dangers of the deep.

Each man must undergo a strict medical examination, and must bring to the station his certificate of good health; and he is also obliged to sign an agreement to faithfully perform all duties.

The keeper receives a salary of \$3000 a year (up to 1892 it was \$2700); he must be at the station all the year round, but is allowed a month's leave of absence in summer if he gives up his pay. A surfman receives \$65 a month, is at the station during eight months of the year, and has the privilege of leaving the station for twenty-four hours every two weeks—but in lonely stations they generally remain for the active season, which begins September 1, ending May 1, when a man leaves in May, he goes where he pleases, and if he does not return in September the keeper gets another man in his place for the next winter season.

The keeper is held responsible for the condition of everything connected with the station; he must drill the men in their duties, divide the work evenly, and see that the men are orderly. No liquor is allowed on the premises; drunkenness or neglect of duty is punished by instant dismissal from the service; the man who is detailed to cook must keep the kitchen in perfect order; and each has his share of the housework to perform, for no woman lives at the stations.

The crew are numbered by the keeper from one to six, and at midnight preceding September 1 the station goes into commission; at that hour the keeper gives each of his men a list of his duties, and they start out on the first patrol, and the active season has fairly begun; everything runs like clock-work after that, and as strict a discipline is maintained as on board a man-of-war.

All Ho Wanted.

Emergency torrs lost a divorce case by the wit of his opponent. He had brought suit for divorce on behalf of a woman, who asked for possession of two children. The husband made a vigorous protest, and employed a young lawyer of ability to defend the suit.

The defense had the best case, so far as the evidence went, but Mr. Storrs made one of his characteristically strong speeches, with an eloquent plea on behalf of the mother and her two children. The effect on the jury was apparent. He concluded his speech with that exclamation of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

The young attorney arose deliberately and said: "Mr. Bailiff, you can give me a glass of water."

Bobby "Dopa, what is the difference between an old maid and a new woman? Papa: An old maid, my son, is a woman who, having failed to win a man, avoids men. A new woman, having similarly failed, tries to become one of them!" New York World.

Every man who lives to be sixty years of age, has at least one occasion to ask the newspapers to suppress something.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Grangers Again Honor Geo. B. Horton—December Crop Report—Michigan's Famous Tax Cases of '04 Will Be Appealed—Gov. Rich Is Mergiful.

State Grange.

The Michigan State Grange adjourned at Lansing, to meet again in representative hall in one year. Grand Master George B. Horton, of Fruit Ridge, who has already served four years in that capacity, was re-elected by practically unanimous vote. "There were some contests on some of the other officers, the election resulting as follows: Overseer, E. B. Ward, Charlevoix; Lecturer, James Woodman, Paw Paw; Steward, John C. Carls, Kalamazoo; Assistant Steward, William Robinson, Lansing; Lady Assistant Steward, Mary Robertson, Hesperia; Chaplain, Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek; Treasurer, E. A. Strong, Vicksburg; Secretary, Jennie Bell, Ann Arbor; Gate-keeper, M. H. Foster, Kent; Eggs, Estelle Knight, Swartz Creek; Flora, Riprap, Morris; Lanning, Lady Assistant Steward, Mary Robertson, Hesperia; Chaplain, Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek; Treasurer, E. A. Strong, Vicksburg; Secretary, Jennie Bell, Ann Arbor; Gate-keeper, M. H. 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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray
Ing Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The pension appropriation bill passed the Senate last week, without amendment. It appropriated \$140,000,000.

According to President Cleveland there is no deficit as long as it is possible to borrow money for the uses of the Government.—N. Y. Press.

Governor-elect Pingree, of Michigan, is opposed to the time-honored inauguration ball. Yet he has succeeded in making some people dance to his music.—N. Y. Press.

Spain may be right in insisting that a state of war does not exist in Cuba. Weyler's methods of conducting a campaign are not recognized by any civilized nation.

The Michigan Central will sell tickets on December 24, 25 and 31, and Jan. 1, good for return until January 4th, at the rate of one and one third fare for the round trip.

In the only battle Weyler has won, he seems to have killed a General and all his staff under a flag of truce, the insurgent army being absent. It may be considered a great victory in Spain.

Colonel Watterson is confident that Cleveland will want to be the Democratic candidate in 1900. More unlikely things have happened and it would be a more sensible nomination than they made this year.

The action of the free silver Republican Senators has made the election of a Republican Senator from Kentucky more important than ever, and an effort will be made to elect a successor to Blackburn, this winter.

The holiday trade has been very satisfactory to our business concerns, notwithstanding our close times. Fournier, Peterson, Sorenson, Rosenthal and Braden & Forbes, each put in special Christmas stock, and have been liberally patronized.

Uncle Sam's deadhead mail matter last year, amounted to \$2,348,000 pounds. At least one half of it only made good waste paper. It is time the "franking privilege" had a brake on its wheel.—Inter-Ocean.

There are now 76,000 postmasters in the United States, and it took \$90,000,000 last year to pay the expenses of the postal service. The first year of Washington's administration, we had seventy-five postoffices, and the mail service cost \$32,000.

The Treasury deficiency to date for the new fiscal year, beginning July 1, as shown by official records, is \$41,728,558. Cleveland, in his message, claimed that there was a surplus in the Treasury, but failed to state that it was borrowed money.

No less than 320 factories have resumed operations since the election, and the opening of every one of them has brought denials and groans from the Popocrats and their journals, especially the proprietors of the Tribune and News of Detroit, who believe that to give a man work is to oppress him.

The entertainment given at the Court House, last Friday evening, by the students of the High School, was well attended, and was very enjoyable, being well put on the boards and the several characters well sustained. The recitations and music were fine selections and excellently rendered. Our school is A. 1.

It is hardly possible by the closest scrutiny to find in the Tennessee election returns any reason why the Government, or business men should spend money on the Centennial Exposition of that State, for a people who are politically dishonest, cannot, or will not be honest in business matters, and money so expended will be a dead loss as an investment.

The many young friends of Henry Mantz pleasantly surprised him at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mantz, on Monday evening. Games and refreshments furnished pleasant entertainment for the young people.—Lewiston Journal.

The famine in India will be the worst ever known there in spite of the recent rains, which it was believed would in a great measure relieve the suffering. The charity of the world will be taxed to provide against starvation to a population equal to the entire population of the United States.

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

A New Eight-volume Encyclopedia

At About Your Own Price.

Every one who has had occasion to consult the cumbersome old encyclopedias for some long time, will be glad to know of the appearance of a new general reference work built along different lines, so that any child who can read may successfully consult it.

Such a work is The New Standard American Encyclopedia in eight large quarto volumes, and which embraces the substance of all the other encyclopedias, besides a very large amount of new up-to-date matter none of them contain. It introduces a vast number of new words, names, facts, ideas, inventions, methods and developments. It treats, in all, over 60,000 topics, which is from 6,000 to 10,000 more than any other work. The publishers of the "Standard American" have also lavishly embellished the new work. There are over 3,500 illustrations, which cover every conceivable subject, lending new interest to the descriptions, and forming a succession of pleasing surprises. It also contains over 300 colored maps, charts, and diagrams, and constitutes a complete atlas of the world such as no other encyclopedia has undertaken to present. This feature will be found of the highest value in the education of the young, for the pictures and colored maps will have a distinct fascination for them, and thus prove an important incentive to reading and study.

The professional or business man, whose time is money; the teacher, who is called upon to answer all sorts of questions; the toiling student and inquiring scholar, at home or the desk, will find in the new work the most useful and practical library in the world for quick and ready reference on all subjects. One who owns it will possess the equivalent of a score of other reference books which would cost many times the price of this.

Another feature in which the new work stands absolutely alone, is in its very full appendixes, which embrace over 100 subdivisions, including a Biographical Dictionary, a Dictionary of Technical Terms, a Gazetteer of the United States, Presidential Elections in the United States, Religious Summaries, State and Territorial Election Statistics, Statistics of the population of the world, and a veritable mine of information on thousands of subjects of universal interest and importance.

But it is in its treatment of recent subjects that the Standard American will be found of paramount value. All other encyclopedias are from five to ten years old, and are silent regarding hundreds of topics that every reference work should contain. Such, for instance, as "The X-Ray," "Argon," "Horseless Carriages," "The Atlanta Exposition," "Color Photography," etc., etc. It also gives biographies of hundreds of people who have lately become famous, such as Prof. Roentgen, discoverer of the "X-Ray," Ian MacLaren, Dr. Nansen, the explorer, Rudyard Kipling, etc., etc. On account of its lateness in all these matters, as well as its accuracy, it has become the standard in Schools, Colleges, Courts, Public Libraries, and whenever important questions come up for discussion.

It would therefore seem that no professional man, artisan, mechanic, teacher, pupil, or farmer, can well afford to be without this most useful, practical and latest of all encyclopedias, especially as its price has been so arranged as to make the work a great bargain, and render its possession possible to almost any one who earnestly desires to own it.

Detailed particulars regarding the work and how to secure it at practically your own price, may be found in an advertisement on another page of this issue.

\$50 For One Bottle of Medicine.

This is to certify that my wife was for years afflicted with asthma and was so far gone that several physicians decided that her case must terminate in consumption. I was induced to try a bottle of Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup. To our great satisfaction it gave almost immediate relief, and two bottles completely cured my wife. She is now well and healthy, but I would not be without the medicine if it cost fifty dollars a bottle.

WM. H. FARRIS,
Chn. Bd. of Wilton, Monroe County, Wis.

A Cook Book Free.

"Table and Kitchen" is the title of a new cook book published by the Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago. Just at this time it will be sent free if you write a postal, mentioning THE AVANTAGE. This book has been tried by ourselves and is one of the very best of its kind. Besides containing over 400 receipts for all kinds of pastry and home cooking, there are many hints for the table and kitchen, showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining room, etc., a hundred and one hints in every branch of the culinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest, as well as of the most economical is provided for. Remember "Table and Kitchen" will be sent, postage prepaid to any lady sending her address (name town and State) plainly given. A copy in German or Scandinavian will be sent if desired. Postal card as good as letter. Address Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Illinois.

It Beats All
The great success that Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has reached in so short a time. Those who once give it a fair trial, then and there become walking and talking advertisers of this great remedy. Constipation, Indigestion and Sick Headache cured. Get a 10c trial size, larger sizes 50c and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The statement that the total cost of the new Congressional library building, will be within the limit fixed by Congress to the extent of \$149,000, is calculated to create astonishment, as such buildings generally cost about three times the amount estimated.

A Word in Your Ear.
The secret of good health is found in the perfect action of the stomach and digestive organs. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin produces a perfect condition and good health results. Try it. Sold in 10c (10 doses 10c) 50c and \$1.00 sizes. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

It is reported that Gov.-elect Tanner, of Illinois, has decided to recognize Gold Democrats, only, in making appointments that go by law to the Democratic party. He insists that "free-silverites" are not Democrats, and quotes the Chicago platform against them. They are genuine Popocrats.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat, semi-weekly—Tuesday and Friday—eight pages each issue—sixteen pages every week—only one dollar a year—is unquestionably the biggest, best and cheapest national news journal published in the United States. Strictly Republican in politics, it still gives all the news, and gives it at least three days earlier than it can be had from any weekly paper published anywhere. It is indispensable to the farmer, merchant or professional man who desires to keep promptly and thoroughly posted, but has not the time to read a large daily paper; while its great variety of well selected reading matter makes it invaluable as a home and family paper. Remember the price, only one dollar a year. Sample copies free. Address: Globe Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

There is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make a profit he will claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Cold, Consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

One of the little happenstances that we failed to chronicle last week, was the arrival of a wee daughter at the home of J. Fredericksen, on the 15th inst.—Osgood Co. Herald.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

6:30 P. M. Mackinac Express, Daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinac, 8:00 P. M.

8:30 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinac 7:15 A. M.

10:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinac 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinac Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 4:25 P. M.; Detroit 10:00 P. M.

3:30 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:50 A. M.; Detroit, 11:00 A. M.

2:35 P. M. City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 4:40 P. M.

Lewiston Accommodation, Depart 5:30 A. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. W. CANNFIELD,
Local Ticket Agt., Grayling.

If President Cleveland has \$128,000,000 surplus money in the Treasury, why don't he do as President did—use it to buy up bonds and decrease the government debt.

F. & P. M. R. R.

IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

TIME OF TRAINS AT BAY CITY.

To Port Huron—7:30 A. M.; 5:30, 8:05 P. M.

Arrive from Port Huron—12:30 P. M.; 8:30 P. M.

To Grand Rapids—7:30 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.

From Grand Rapids—12:30 P. M.; 10:12 P. M.

To Detroit—7:30 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.

From Detroit—12:30 P. M.; 10:12 P. M.

To Toledo—7:30 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.

From Toledo—12:30 P. M.; 10:12 P. M.

Chicago Express arrives—7:23 A. M.; 10:12 P. M.

To Reed City and Ludington—7:30 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.

From Reed City and Ludington—12:30 P. M.; 8:30 P. M.

Millwaukee and Chicago, departs—3:50 P. M.

Fullman sleeper between Bay City and Chicago.

Sleeping cars to and from Detroit.

Trains arrive at and depart from Fort St. on day depot, Detroit.

Parlor cars on day trains.

Points to Milwaukee run daily, except Sunday.

Daily.

EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

You Know That One

TELLS THE OTHER OF
H. JOSEPH COMPANY'S SALES. THEY

—CAN'T HELP IT.—

The way we sold

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES AND LADIES & GENT'S

—FURNISHING GOODS.—

Last Month, was a revelation to the people in the vicinity, and caused a sensation in Grayling. Because we do nothing by halves. When we commence a fight we want to be in the thickest of it. When

PRICE SMASHING

begins, the H. Joseph Co. sets the pace so fast that competition is left panting in the distance, because whatever we sell, we guarantee, and if Goods are not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

We do not offer a gold dollar for fifty cents, but we give you One Hundred Cents value for every Dollars worth of Goods you buy of us. We will continue to do in the future what we have

DONE FOR YOU IN THE PAST.

Ladies, we call your special attention to our new

NEW STOCK OF SHOES,

Just received. All sizes, widths, styles, and prices, which defy competition.

Wishing you a happy Christmas and happy New Year, we remain

Yours Respectfully,

H. JOSEPH COMPANY,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug list.

The Republican Senators will very cheerfully smash that plot of the silver malignants, to defeat Cleveland's appointments. Unquestionably the solid vote of the Republicans will be cast for these appointees in all cases where they are proper persons.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters for your trouble? If not get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are nervous, sleepless, irritable, melancholy, or troubled with Dizziness, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The principal feature of the Lodge

immigration bill is an educational test for all foreigners who seek to become residents of the United States. A provision of this kind is certainly prudent and wholesome, and will be endorsed by all good citizens.—Globe Democrat.

Wm. R. Hayes Writes.

PAYNE, Ind., Feb. 1896.
I have been using Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin ever since the agency was established here four months ago. When I began taking it, I weighed 150 pounds, and now I weigh 177 pounds. Feel better than I ever did in my life, and must say it is an excellent remedy. In 10c (10 doses 10c), regular sizes 50c and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR

women to travel for responsible established House in Michigan. Salary \$750 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

—OF—

Dry Goods,

Clothing, Shoes and

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

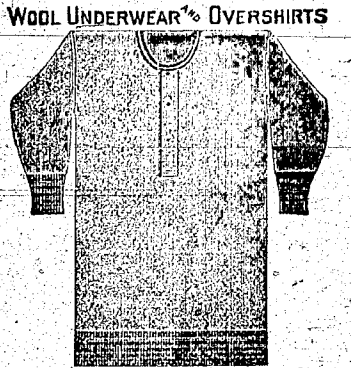
—AT—

R. MEYERS.

Please see Handbills for price quotations.

WINTER IS COMING!

And with it Comes
THE FINEST LINE OF
UNDERWEAR
& **OVERSHIRTS**
FOR THE
FALL TRADE,
That was Ever
Shown in the **COUNTY.**
"STALEY'S WESTERN MADE"
WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS



A. C. STALEY MFG. CO.
FACTORY SOUTH BEND — IND.

These Goods are a guaranteed stock, to which we wish to call your attention. Our line is complete, and we advise you to visit our store before purchasing elsewhere.

You will find just what the Stylish Man or the hardest Toiler, may want, at prices to sell the goods.

You will find solid comfort in the A. C. Staley brand of Underwear. It is warm and fits correctly.

This brand can be found only at the store of
Salling, Hanson & Co.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan,

Has just received the finest line of Holiday Goods, ever brought to Grayling, consisting of

Christmas Books, Toilet Cases, Games, Dolls, Toys, &c.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. I have also a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,

Story Papers, &c. Give me a call.

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Address all orders to **THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.**

Drop a postal to **THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York,** and a sample copy will be mailed you.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the eighth day of August, A. D. 1894, executed by Joseph M. Jones and Isabella L. Jones, his wife, of the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, to the Peoples Building, Loan and Savings Association, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crawford, in Liber B of mortgages, on pages 200 and 261, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of three hundred thirty-one and 25/100 dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as an attorney fee, by the said mortgagee claimed to be due on said mortgage, and which he claims to be due on said mortgage, and no part thereof having been paid, and the said mortgagee claims to be entitled at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in this behalf made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, in said County of Crawford, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and described as Lot No. five (5) of Block number 12, in the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated October 26th A. D. 1896.
The Peoples Building, Loan and Savings Association, Mortgagee.
Geo. L. Alexander, Attorney.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the eighth day of August, A. D. 1894, executed by John S. Harrington, and Anna S. Harrington, his wife, of the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, to the Peoples Building, Loan and Savings Association, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Crawford, in Liber B of mortgages, on pages 400 and 470, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two hundred nine and 25/100 dollars of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as an attorney fee, by the said mortgagee claimed to be due on said mortgage, and which he claims to be due on said mortgage, and no part thereof having been paid, and the said mortgagee claims to be entitled at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in this behalf made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, in said County of Crawford, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and described as Lot No. five (5) of Block number 11, in the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated October 26th A. D. 1896.
The Peoples Building, Loan and Savings Association, Mortgagee.
Geo. L. Alexander, Attorney.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR
THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Merry Christmas to our readers.
Read H. Joseph Co's. new Ad.
Do not forget the **AVANCE** wants the money you owe it.
Go and see the large Doll in J. W. Sorenson's window.
Read H. Joseph Co's. new Ad.
Best 50 cent Corset on earth, for 37 cents, at Claggett's.
Cattle in South Branch township are said to be looking fine.
Have you seen those Clothes Horses at Braden & Forbes?
Geo. Medcalf, of Center Plains, is in the wood business this winter.
Read H. Joseph Co's. new Ad.
If you want a nice Center Table go to Braden & Forbes.
Mrs. Wm. Metcalf, of Center Plains township, was in town, Monday.
Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.
David Ryckman, of Grove, was in town last Saturday.
For Pictures, from 50c up, go to Braden & Forbes.
J. Wilson Staley is expected home to-day, for his holiday visit.
Men's Plush Caps, only 50 cents, at Claggett's.
J. W. Sorenson has a fine stock of Dolls, Toys, etc., for the Holidays.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.
W. B. Cover is home from Alma College for the Holiday vacation.
Dolls and Toys, at Fournier's Drug Store.
Buy a suit of Staleys Underwear at the store of S. H. & Co.
George Knecht, of Grove township, was in town, Monday.
You will always find the best grade of Teas in the City, at Claggett's.
Dolls and Toys, at Fournier's Drug Store.
F. F. Hoell, of Blaine, tp., was in town, last Friday.
A fine line of Men's Mufflers, at S. S. Claggett's.
A nice assortment of Couches and Lounges, at Braden and Forbes.
Read H. Joseph Co's. new Ad.
H. Fredericksen, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Thursday.
Claggett's 29 ct. Coffee is a Corker. Have you tried it?
Hand Sleighs, at almost any price, at the Furniture Store.
Hugo Schreiber, of Grove, was in town last Saturday.
Headquarters for Xmas goods is at Fournier's Drug Store.
Look up H. Joseph Co's. new Ad.
New stock of Dry Goods, at S. S. Claggett's.
Beautiful Empress Flannels, for 10 cents, at Claggett's.
Mr. and Mrs. George Peacock, of Blaine, were in town last Thursday.
Look up H. Joseph Co's. new Ad.
Persian Porcelains, deeded, only 10 cents, at Claggett's.
A. B. Corwin, of Pere Cheney, was in town Tuesday.
Look up H. Joseph Co's. new Ad.
Midwood apron Gingham going for 5 cents, at Claggett's.
D. Trotter returned from his trip to Indiana, last Sunday morning.
Bo-Peep plaids, only 5 cents a yard at Claggett's.
L. Sewell, of Center Plains is putting up a Blacksmith Shop on Section 10.
A beautiful line of Silk Handkerchiefs, for the holidays, as low as 10 cents, at Claggett's.
Look up H. Joseph Co's. new Ad.
Frank Barber of Center Plains, is boarding the men who are getting out Cedar ties for a Roscommon party.
An elegant Lounge, spring edge, upholstered in corduroy, full fringe, at Braden and Forbes, for \$12.00.
C. A. Ingerson is making his family a visit. He will be in town until the 1st.
You should try a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. It is the best and is for sale by S. H. & Co.
Mrs. Geo. Taylor returned to Cheboygan, after a very pleasant visit, yesterday.
Book Cases, adjustable Shelves, well made and finished, only \$10.00, at Braden & Forbes.
The sheep of John A. Breaker of Center Plains, are looking fine: He purchased a fine Buck of John Hanna, of Beaver Creek.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store, for Holiday Goods of every description.
Brookside suitings, 5 cents per yard at Claggett's.
Tailor Kramer, of Grayling, took orders in town last Friday.—Lewiston Journal.
Buy 50 cents worth of Christmas goods and get a chance on the big Doll, at J. W. Sorenson's store.
Chief Shoppemason, of Grayling, was an interesting visitor in town, last Saturday.—Lewiston Journal.
High Chairs and Rockers for children, at Braden & Forbes.
Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 26th, at the usual hour.
Claggett's Coffees are all fresh roasted from the largest roaster in the world. Try his 20 cent coffee.
Mrs. Jennie Hanson, of Sexton, Indiana, intends to spend the winter in this county with her relatives.
Have you seen the Giant Doll, 43 inches in height in J. W. Sorenson's window?
Don't be backward in coming forward to pay your debts, especially those you owe the printer.
The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.
Mrs. Geo. Comer returned from Port Huron, where she was called by the serious illness of her father, Sunday morning. He is still very sick.
Antique bedroom suits, with 22x 28 pattern plate glass, for \$17.00, at Braden & Forbes.
Miss Maude Staley returned from Grand Haven, last Saturday evening, to spend her vacation with her parents and friends here.
\$5000 reward for any impurities found in Claggett's Extra White Flour Guaranteed absolutely pure.
Jon Metcalf, of Center Plains, purchased of Frank Love, the finest stock cow ever brought to that township.
You can get a fine glass front Cupboard at the Furniture Store, for \$12.00.
Peter Valad, of Center Plains, has purchased the building on Gilbert Bosons' old place and will move it on his own farm, for a residence.
If you want a nice Rocker for a Christmas present, try Braden and Forbes.
H. T. Shafer and his son, Frank, of Center Plains, are drawing wood which they cut in the neighborhood of Higgins Lake.
If you want a new set of Dining Room Chairs, at a reasonable price, go to Braden and Forbes.
Owing to lack of space we were compelled to reduce our Pere Cheney correspondence into locals; so as to present its main features.
Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.
We learn from a letter addressed to Mr. S. Hempstead, by the Superintendent of the Asylum, that Mrs. E. Hempstead is no better.
If you want the best Sewing Machine in the world, go to Braden and Forbes. They have it, and at a reasonable price.
Dentist Ellis is now in Lewiston, and the Atlanta Tribune advertises him as possibly extracting teeth without pain.
We do not give tickets with your purchase, but sell Goods at hard times prices. Give us your orders.
S. H. & Co.
Miss Vena Jones returned from Detroit, where she has been attending the Conservatory of Music, yesterday evening.
Everybody, especially the Ladies, are invited to visit my store and see my new line of Holiday Goods.
LUCIEN FOURNIER.
Master Freddie Alexander returned from Ann Arbor, where he is attending school, last Saturday evening.
We are not selling at cost, but anything in our line we will furnish at fair living profits.
BRADEN & FORBES.
Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair, DR.
PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40-YEARS THE STANDARD.

Mrs. Fred. Nairn will spend the holidays at the old home.
Comer's market is in Holiday attire and would do credit to any city.
We believe that there is no store in Michigan, to-day, more artistically arranged than that of Joe Rosenthal.
N. K. Nelson, of Grayling, came up last Saturday and spent Sunday with friends in town.—Lewiston Journal.
The M. E. Sunday School will present the cantata, entitled "The Star in the East," at the church, this evening. All are invited to attend.
What is more appropriate or useful as a Xmas present than a Carpet Sweeper. You can find the best at Braden & Forbes.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.
Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 26th, at the usual hour.
Don't buy your Flour, Sugar or Groceries until you get our prices. We can save you money. Salling, Hansen & Co.
If your name is dropped from our subscription list next month, it is because you are more than a year behind. Come and see us if you want the paper.
Leave your order at the store of S. H. & Co., for one dollar's worth of Sugar and see how many pounds you will receive. We beat them all on prices.
We are not giving away Rockers, but we can show you some fine upholstered chairs at prices that will astonish you. Come and see them.
BRADEN & FORBES.
The officers of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. Masons, will be installed next Saturday evening, and is public only to the members of the order and their invited friends.
Miss Agnes Bates came home, Saturday, from Traverse City, to pass the holidays with the family and friends here. She is well pleased with her surroundings and school in that city.
We may have to wait for snow, to use the sleighs, but we have the Rocking Horses and Doll Cabs that the little ones can use in the house.
BRADEN & FORBES.
Dr. F. E. Thatcher is in town for the week, enjoying the hospitality of the hosts of his old friends. He goes from here to Cripple Creek, Col., to engage in the practice of his profession.
Buy a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. The best Spring Wheat Flour made. The quality and price will surprise you. For sale by S. H. & Co.
Misses Vorhees and Hall were allowed by the Board to close their school work Wednesday night, in order to reach home in time for the Christmas festivities. The other lady teachers leave to night.
Messrs. Michelson, Hanson and Olson arrived this morning for their Holiday vacation. They are well pleased with the Michigan Mining School, at Houghton, at which they are in attendance.
Drowned, through the ice? Not quite, but young Decker had a close chance, and probably would have gone down but for timely assistance of Masters Candfield and Jerome, who were playing with him.
For Hoarseness.
Benjamin Ingerson, of Hutton, Ind., says he has not spoken above a whisper for months, and one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar restored his voice. It is used very largely by speakers and singers. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.
John Love, of Center Plains, killed two hogs which he had fattened, which weighed when dressed, 467 and 448 pounds. Who can beat that on the Plains?
The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by coughing, is requested to call on L. Fournier, and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar, which always gives relief.
W. R. Love, treasurer of Center Plains, says that taxes are coming in at a lively rate, and that outside parties are making inquiries earlier than last year.
For Pneumonia.
Dr. J. C. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia—the past month, with good results. For sale by L. Fournier.
D. S. Waldron, of South Branch, was in town last Friday on his way to Big Rapids and St. Louis, for a visit with his brother and other relatives whom he had not seen for over twenty years.
For Kidney Troubles there is nothing better than Foley's Kidney Cure. Everyone who tries it will agree to this. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

OUR GREAT SALE IS NOW IN PROGRESS.

To reduce my Stock, I will sell Goods at

COST!

for a limited time.

Don't miss this Sale if you want Goods at Wholesale Prices.

Terms CASH, during this sale. Butter and Eggs wanted.

S. S. CLAGGETT.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

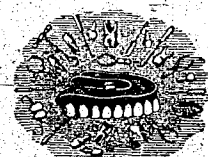
WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ingerson.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$750 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

The largest and finest line of Holiday Goods, suitable for Xmas and New Year's presents, consisting of
TOILET CASES and TRAYS, TRAVELING CASES, MANICURE SETS, CUFF and COLLAR BOXES, SHAVING SETS, GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, NECK TIE BOXES, JEWEL BOXES, Photo and Autograph ALBUMS, Celluloid Novelties, GLASS MEDALLIONS, Booklets, Pictures, Books, Toys, Dolls, &c., &c., at
the Drug Store of L. FOURNIER.

DR. J. A. ELLIS,
DENTAL SURGEON.



OFFICE, in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlor,
GRAYLING, MICH.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$750 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

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With over 3,500 engravings, of superb quality and wonderful variety, including numerous engraved portraits of distinguished Poets, Authors, Physicians, Chemists, Philosophers and Scientists, and with over 300 new maps, diagrams and charts from the VERY LATEST EXPLORATIONS and SURVEYS, delineating Continents, Empires, Countries, States, Cities, Towns, Canals, Sights, Lunar, and Planetary Systems, and every portion of the known world, and forming a Complete and Indexed Atlas of the globe. THE STANDARD AMERICAN is the best illustrated and the best mapped Encyclopedia in the English Language.

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Send \$1 to THE ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHING CO., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and a full set of eight volumes of THE NEW STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA in cloth binding, will be forwarded to you at once. The balance is payable at the rate of \$1.50 monthly for one year, or about 6 cents a day. If you prefer the half-Morocco binding, the monthly payment will be \$2, and for full sheep, \$2.50 per month for the year. We recommend the half-Morocco style, which is particularly elegant and serviceable, and will last a lifetime. If not as represented any set may be returned within ten days and money will be promptly refunded. Owing to the nominal price at which these introductory sets are sold, transportation charges must be paid by purchaser. Our confidence that the volumes will be cheerfully paid for is shown by sending a \$49 set on payment of only \$1. We also feel that you will thoroughly appreciate the superb new work and speak favorably of it to others. Sample pages, with specimen illustrations, will also be sent on application until the offer is withdrawn. We refer you to the publisher of this newspaper. Always mention name of paper you see this offer in.

The ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHING CO., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

THE MAGIC BELL

His old feet
were dead and heavy
as lead. He was
tired of the magic
bell. And the world
is the other side
of a magic bell.
Foreboding is the
tower of the
cathedral.
The bell's huge rim
is the other side
of a magic bell.
The chimera are the passions that away men's
souls.
That tempt and inspire them. The thought,
the deed.
On this New Year's eve from the earth
drowsy feet
In one mighty vibration upward rolls
And around are the voices around the
throne.
As the Great Creator receives His own.

JENNY.

"I DUNNO what in creation to give
you for Christmas, Mandy,"
and Jason Hogarth looked at his
daughter inquiringly as if expecting her
to suggest some suitable gift. But she
was busy at that moment testing the
condition of a cake in the oven by thrust-
ing a broom straw into it, and when she
had done so he said to her father said:
"I got her a nice silk umbrella with a
silver handle for Christmas; paid four
dollars and seventy-nine cents for it; an'
I'll be switched if she had it out o'
the case it came in but one solitary time,
an' then she knew it was a silk umbrella,
an' she said she'd keep it for me. I
don't know all how savin' your ma is
of things. There's the silk dress pattern
I got two years ago this Christmas,
not even made up yet. I want to give
her something this Christmas that she'll
have to use an' enjoy. What kin you
suggest, Mandy?"
"You want me to tell you what to get
for ma a Christmas gift, pa?"
"Yes; blamed if I know what to get!"
"I can tell you in one word, pa."
"You kin?"
"Well, I'll tell you if it don't
come at too high a figure. Never had bet-
ter crops in my life than I had this year.
Your ma done her full share o' work an'
I'm anxious to give her something real
harmless, for Christmas. What shall it
be?"
His daughter looked at him steadily for
a moment and then said slowly and dis-
tinctly:
"Jenny!"
"A sudden frown took the place of the
kindly smile on his wrinkled face. His
eyes flashed ominously and his voice was
harsh and cold as he said:
"Haven't I told you, Mandy, I never
never to mention that name to me?"
"I know that you have," replied Man-
dy with gathering courage; "but I never
said that I wouldn't do it, and when you
asked me what I thought ma'd like best
for Christmas, I just told you what I
knew she'd like best. She'd rather have
my sister Jenny than anything you can
buy. I firmly believe, pa, that ma is
shortening her days grieving for Jenny.
She just is! I'm going to say my say
while I'm at it, whether you like it or
not. I know that I owe you respect, but
I owe my own and only sister something,
too, and one duty is just as important as
the other. If I—"
"Wait a minute, Mandy," her father
said, rising and buttoning up his over-
coat. "When your sister Jenny dis-
appeared the other night, she was
away with Will Martin a marriag' into
that good-for-nothin' Martin family, I
said that I'd never own her as my daugh-
ter ag'in, an' I never will. I said that
she should never cross my threshold ag'in,
an' she never shall."
"I know that the Martins are a poor,
shiftless lot, an' that Will was as ridin'
as any of 'em. Like enough it was born
in 'em to be so. But there, never was
anything bad about 'em, and he's dead
an' gone now. An' when I think of poor
Jenny workin' the way she has to work
around her ma, I feel like I ought to
do something for her. I'll give her
an' her two little children, an' you with
plenty an' to spare, I know it isn't right,
an' if we weren't so poor ourselves an' if
my husband's invalid mother didn't have
to live with us, I'd bring Jenny an' her
children right here to live."
"I'd never darken your door ag'in if
you did."
"I guess ma would. It's a burning
shame, pa, that you won't even let her
go to Hebron to see Jenny. It's killin' ma.
It's wicked. If I was ma I'd go no
matter what you said."
"Your ma knows very well that she'd
have to go for good if she went at all."

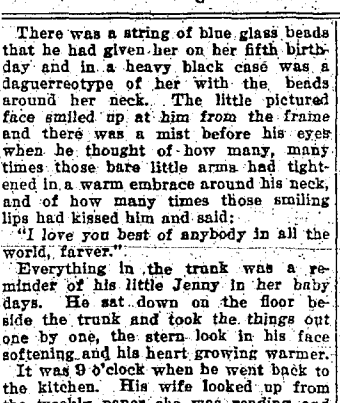


"I CAN TELL YOU IN ONE WORD,"
replied her father coldly. "You an' Tom'll
be over to eat dinner with us Christmas,
I guess?"
"Yes, I s'pose so."
They parted with manifest stiffness of
manner on both sides.
"Sett sett!" said Mrs. Jennings, as
her father walked out of the yard and
down the road toward his own home.
"The settist man that ever walked the
earth! I wouldn't stand it about Jenny
if I was mother. She's dying to see
Jenny's babies, an' I just believe that
father'd soften if he saw 'em once. If
I dared I'd fix it so he could see those
two dear little tots once!"
It was dark when Jason Hogarth
reached his house. He walked around
to the rear, where streams of cheerful
light shone from the kitchen windows. A
pleasant odor of frying ham greeted him
as he entered the kitchen, where a table
with a snowy cloth was set for supper,
close to the shining kitchen stove.
"It was so chilly in the dining-room, I
thought we'd eat supper out here," said
his wife, a small, slight, gray-haired
woman.
"I enjoy eatin' in the kitchen of a cold
night like this," said her husband. "It's
jittin' colder fast. Supper 'bout ready?"
"Yes; I'll take it right up."
They talked little while they ate. Ja-
son was in a rebellious mood over what
he called his daughter's "wimpiness,"
and Mrs. Hogarth's thoughts could not
be given attention, because they were of
Jenny.
"I must go up to the attic an' get out
the buff robe," said Mr. Hogarth, push-
ing his chair away from the table.
"I'll start so early in the mornin' I won't
have time to get the robes then. I guess

I'll put right off for bed soon as I get the
robes. I've got to be off by 5 o'clock."
Five minutes later he was in his study,
overwhelmed old attic, candle in hand.
When he had found the robes he said to
himself:
"Wonder if my big fur muffler ain't up
here in some o' them trunks? I'll need
it if it's cold as I think it'll be in the
mornin'. Maybe it's in this trunk!"
He dropped on one knee before a
small old half-covered trunk, with brass-
headed nails that had lost their luster
years ago. Throwing up the trunk lid,
he held the candle lower. His eye fell
on a big rag doll with a china head. He
picked it up and stared at it a moment.
His mind went back to a Christmas
long years ago. He was a poor young
married man then, and he had worked
nearly all day at hawking corn for a neigh-
bor to earn money to buy that doll head,
and his wife had set up until midnight
to make the clumsy body stuffed with
sawdust. He remembered how his little
Jenny had shrieked with joy when she
found the doll in her stocking the next
morning. The candle in his hand shook
strangely as he bent lower over the trunk
and brought forth a tiny china cup with
"From Papa" on it, and a little sampler
with "God bless father and mother"
worked in rather uncertain letters by a
little hand.



"I DUNNO what in creation to give
you for Christmas, Mandy,"
and Jason Hogarth looked at his
daughter inquiringly as if expecting her
to suggest some suitable gift. But she
was busy at that moment testing the
condition of a cake in the oven by thrust-
ing a broom straw into it, and when she
had done so he said to her father said:
"I got her a nice silk umbrella with a
silver handle for Christmas; paid four
dollars and seventy-nine cents for it; an'
I'll be switched if she had it out o'
the case it came in but one solitary time,
an' then she knew it was a silk umbrella,
an' she said she'd keep it for me. I
don't know all how savin' your ma is
of things. There's the silk dress pattern
I got two years ago this Christmas,
not even made up yet. I want to give
her something this Christmas that she'll
have to use an' enjoy. What kin you
suggest, Mandy?"
"You want me to tell you what to get
for ma a Christmas gift, pa?"
"Yes; blamed if I know what to get!"
"I can tell you in one word, pa."
"You kin?"
"Well, I'll tell you if it don't
come at too high a figure. Never had bet-
ter crops in my life than I had this year.
Your ma done her full share o' work an'
I'm anxious to give her something real
harmless, for Christmas. What shall it
be?"
His daughter looked at him steadily for
a moment and then said slowly and dis-
tinctly:
"Jenny!"
"A sudden frown took the place of the
kindly smile on his wrinkled face. His
eyes flashed ominously and his voice was
harsh and cold as he said:
"Haven't I told you, Mandy, I never
never to mention that name to me?"
"I know that you have," replied Man-
dy with gathering courage; "but I never
said that I wouldn't do it, and when you
asked me what I thought ma'd like best
for Christmas, I just told you what I
knew she'd like best. She'd rather have
my sister Jenny than anything you can
buy. I firmly believe, pa, that ma is
shortening her days grieving for Jenny.
She just is! I'm going to say my say
while I'm at it, whether you like it or
not. I know that I owe you respect, but
I owe my own and only sister something,
too, and one duty is just as important as
the other. If I—"
"Wait a minute, Mandy," her father
said, rising and buttoning up his over-
coat. "When your sister Jenny dis-
appeared the other night, she was
away with Will Martin a marriag' into
that good-for-nothin' Martin family, I
said that I'd never own her as my daugh-
ter ag'in, an' I never will. I said that
she should never cross my threshold ag'in,
an' she never shall."
"I know that the Martins are a poor,
shiftless lot, an' that Will was as ridin'
as any of 'em. Like enough it was born
in 'em to be so. But there, never was
anything bad about 'em, and he's dead
an' gone now. An' when I think of poor
Jenny workin' the way she has to work
around her ma, I feel like I ought to
do something for her. I'll give her
an' her two little children, an' you with
plenty an' to spare, I know it isn't right,
an' if we weren't so poor ourselves an' if
my husband's invalid mother didn't have
to live with us, I'd bring Jenny an' her
children right here to live."
"I'd never darken your door ag'in if
you did."
"I guess ma would. It's a burning
shame, pa, that you won't even let her
go to Hebron to see Jenny. It's killin' ma.
It's wicked. If I was ma I'd go no
matter what you said."
"Your ma knows very well that she'd
have to go for good if she went at all."



There was a string of blue glass beads
that he had given her on her fifth birth-
day and in a heavy black case was a
daguerreotype of her with the beads
around her neck. The little picture
face smiled up at him from the frame
and there was a mist before his eyes
when he thought of how many, many
times those bare little arms had tight-
ened in a warm embrace around his neck,
and how many times those smiling
lips had kissed him and said:
"I love you best of anybody in all the
world, farrer."
Everything in the trunk was a re-
minder of the little Jenny in her baby
days. He sat down on the floor be-
side the trunk and took the things out
one by one, the stern look in his face
softening, and his heart growing warmer.
It was 9 o'clock when he went back to
the kitchen. His wife looked up from
the weekly paper she was reading and
said:
"Why, Jason, you ain't been up in the
attic all this time? I s'posed you'd come
down an' gone to bed long ago. How
husky your voice is. I'm 'fraid you took
cold up there in the attic. What ever
were you doing up there all this time?"
"Oh, just lookin' over some old things.
I didn't take any cold. Better go to bed,
Mandy."



Martha, if you're bent on gittin' up at 4
in the mornin'."

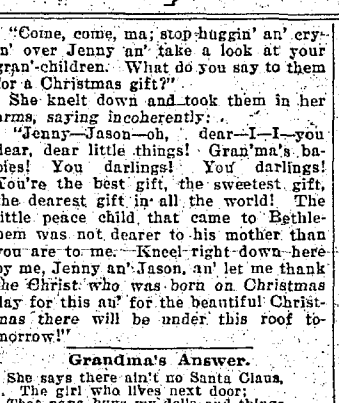
had just come home from Hebron. His
wife had heard him drive into the burn-
yard and had made haste with her sup-
per that it might be ready and hot when
he came in. She had also bathed her
eyes hastily in cold water that he might
not know that she had been crying. Her
heart had been so heavy with thoughts
of Jenny.
"How'd you happen to come in at the
front door?" she asked.
"You mustn't ask questions so near
Christmas time," he said in a voice so
light and joyous and jovial that she look-
ed up quickly. He picked up a lamp and
said:
"I want to go into the parlor a minute
before supper."
A moment later he called out cheerily:
"Come in here an' see your Christmas
gift, ma. It's such a beauty I can't wait
until morning."
When she reached the open door of the
parlor she saw her husband on his
knees between a little boy of about 4
years and a little girl of 2, his arms around
their waists. A little woman, with a thin,
pale, tear-stained face, showing beneath
her cheap little mourning bonnet, was
standing behind Jason.
"Why—why—Jenny?"
"And this is Walter Jason, named for
me, and this is Martha Isabelle, named
for you," said Jason joyously.



Christmas
EVERGREEN
The night falls, heavy with the coming storm!
Far out, the ocean frets against the bar;
And the cloud-leagues, gathering force and form,
Shut with closed ranks, all gleam of moon or star.
Tempestuous darkness! and unto the dawn
Long hours, Ah! with the passing will there be
The gold and crimson by the sun-rays drawn?
Or tempest still, and moaning of the sea?

The world is heavy with the coming storm!
No nation wars with nation, race with race,
But where the love-pulse should beat quick and warm,
Lo! brother against brother, face to face.
Abel unto the God of blood gives blood.
Who heeds not the fair foliage of the land,
And wrong and rage of viper-fangs the brood,
Arm'd with flaming heart and flaming brand,
Where is the peace that should with thee abide
O Earth! Art still beguiled by the primal ban,
Availing naught the Holy crucified?
No faith in God because no faith in man?
Thy helpless idols help thee not—Awake!
Arise, and let thy weary burden fall!
Captive, the fetters of the ages break,
And, thrall to Mammon, be no longer thrall!

O Spirit of the Holy One, from where
On high thou dwellest, lend thy loving will,
To quell these battle-giants of the air,
And to the warring waters speak, "Be still!"
Or if from darkness only springs the light,
And out from straggles blessed peace is born,
Loue, all the awful hunders of thy might—
And hail, the night, that heralds the glad morn.



"Come, come, ma; stop huggin' an' cry-
in' over Jenny an' take a look at your
gran-children. What do you say to them
for a Christmas gift?"
She knelt down and took them in her
arms, saying incoherently:
"Jenny—Jason—oh, dear—I—I—
dear, dear little things! Gran-ma's ba-
bies! You darlings! You darlings!
You're the best gift, the sweetest gift,
the dearest gift in all the world! The
little peace child that came to Bethle-
hem was not dearer to his mother than
you are to me. Kneel right down here
by me, Jenny an' Jason, an' let me thank
the Christ who was born on Christmas
day for this an' for the beautiful Christ-
mas there will be under this roof to-
morrow!"

Grandma's Answer.
She says there ain't no Santa Claus.
The girl who lives next door.
That papa buys my dolls and things
And sends them from the store.
That Christmas trees are only trash,
And the lovely lights and things
Are not because there's any magic,
Who loves little girls and boys.

But I went right straight to grandma,
And asked her, solemn, true.
Now isn't there a Santa Claus
Who comes to me and you?
She softly laid her knitting down,
And said, "Twixt you and me, my dear,
I shouldn't be surprised."

CHRISTMAS LONG AGO.
When All the Presents Had to Go
Into the Christmas Stocking.
Robert J. Burdette, in the Ladies'
Home Journal, tells in his humorous way
how he remembers the Christmas of long
ago: "Most of the Christmas presents
in those days were designed by the man-
ufacturer for the hanging stocking. Any-
thing too big to go into a stocking had to
go over somebody's birthday. In any
family where there was more than one
child the old birthday 'Noah's Ark' was
always looked for. We hailed with ac-
clamations of astonished recognition
Noah and Mrs. Noah, Messrs. and
Meses. Shem, Ham and Japhet. There
was no way of telling the man and young
men apart, they were exactly alike, but
the elephant and giraffe you could distinguish
at a glance, on account of the spots on
the giraffe. So also the dog and the
cow, because the cow was always white
and black, while the dog was invariably
black and white. When the presents were
after the landing on Ararat the baby
would have all the paint sucked off Shem,
Ham and the hired man, and the doctor
would be sent for."

"The red monkey climbing a red stick
was another regular Christmas pres-
ent. It was a red monkey, a light brown
one, and was highly esteemed as a light lunch
for the baby. It never seemed to

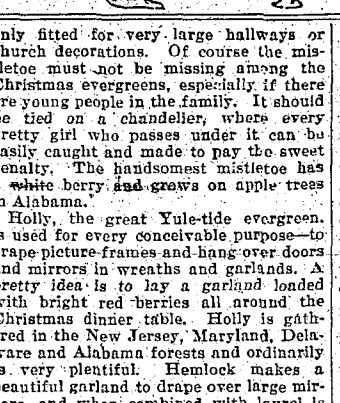
affect the infant unpleasantly—to himself,
that is—although the cloudy sympathy
in red and blue about his innocent mouth
was apt to make the beholder shiver.
But it made the monkey look sick. Then
there was a man on a box, with a major
general's uniform, bearing a drum. You
turned a crank, the general lifted his
stick high in the air, and something in
the box made a noise as much like a drum
as a peal of thunder is like a piccolo.
These things as toys were of no great
value, but as practical and useful object
lessons they were beyond all price, on
the minus side."



Christmas
EVERGREEN
The night falls, heavy with the coming storm!
Far out, the ocean frets against the bar;
And the cloud-leagues, gathering force and form,
Shut with closed ranks, all gleam of moon or star.
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only fitted for very large hallways or
church decorations. Of course the mis-
take must not be missing among the
Christmas evergreens, especially if there
are young people in the family. It should
be tied on a chandelier, where every
pretty girl who passes under it can be
sweetly caught and made to pay the sweet
penalty. The handsomest mistletoe has
a white berry and grows on apple trees
in Alabama.

Holly, the great Yule-tide evergreen,
is used for every conceivable purpose—to
drape picture-frames and hang over doors
and mirrors in wreaths and garlands. A
pretty idea is to lay a garland loaded
with bright red berries all around the
Christmas dinner table. Holly is gar-
landed in the New Jersey, Maryland, Dela-
ware and Alabama forests and ordinarily
is very plentiful. Hemlock makes a
beautiful garland to drape over large mir-
rors, and when combined with laurel is
used for decorative purposes. Holly is
much used. Galax leaves, which look
like wax and are shaped like an ivy leaf,
are much used in combination with the
swamp berry, a little bright-red berry
about the size of a wild cherry. These,
made into balls, look well hanging from a
chandelier. Florida anthurus makes a beau-
tiful decoration hung over a mirror or
draped over a doorway.

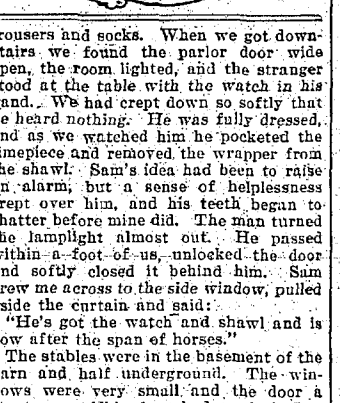
OUR CHRISTMAS ROBBER.
And How Two Boys Brought Him to
Grief.
I PLANNED it one
day—my brother
Sam and I—as we
sat under a harvest
apple tree. We
agreed to scrape and
save every penny we
could, and buy a new
shawl for Christmas.
The jeweler threw off \$4
on the price of the
watch, and on the day before Christmas
old Santa Claus had the shawl and
shawl. Sam and I had sold apples, dis-
posed of old plow-points, hoes, corn for
the neighbors, gathered and sold holiday
nuts and worked various other schemes
to get that \$12 shawl, and we had a right
to feel elated and proud. We had the
articles hidden in the haymow at the
back of the barn, and about once an hour we
went out there and took a look at them.
It was just growing dark on Christmas
eve when a stranger turned in at our
gate and asked for lodgings. He was a
well-dressed, keen-looking man, and the
fact of the village tavern being empty
and dark, and the fact of his not think-
ing, but when the man said he had

rheumatism, father invited him in and
appeared to think it was all right. Not
so with Sam and I, however. We didn't
like the looks of the stranger, and when
we discovered that he used profane lan-
guage and chewed plug tobacco we put
him down as a bad man. There was a
bedroom off the parlor, and it was ar-
ranged that he should sleep in there.
Also, that Santa Claus should leave the
gifts for father and mother on the parlor
table after he had gone to bed. The man
excused himself about 9 o'clock and went
to bed, and ten minutes later the watch
and shawl were on the table.

"Do you s'pose that fellow heard about
the watch and shawl?" queried Sam as
we got into bed.
"How could he?"
"I dunno, but I believe he just came
here to steal 'em."
We talked the matter over for a few
minutes and then fell asleep, and the old
clock down in the kitchen struck 12
when Sam nudged me with his elbow and
whispered:
"That fellow is robbing the house!"
"How do you know?"
"Because I can hear him moving about
there—don't you hear that? We've got
to go downstairs and stop him from tak-
ing that watch and shawl!"
We slipped out of bed and drew on our



trousers and socks. When we got down-
stairs we found the parlor door wide
open, the room lighted, and the stranger
stood at the table with the watch in his
hand. We had crept down so softly that
he heard nothing. He was fully dressed,
and as we watched him he pocketed the
timepiece and removed the wrapper from
the shawl. Sam's idea had been to raise
an alarm, but a sense of helplessness
crept over him, and his teeth began to
 chatter before mine did. The man turned
the lamp-light almost off. He paused
within a foot of us, unlocked the door
and softly closed it behind him. Sam
drew me across to the side window, pulled
aside the curtain and said:
"He's got the watch and shawl and is
now after the span of horses!"
The stables were in the basement of the
barn and half underground. The win-
dows were very small and the door a
stout one. This door had no lock, but
fastened with knip and pin. We watched
the man until he opened the door and en-
tered the stables, and then Sam said:
"You stand right here and hold the
door a little open for me."
"What are you going to do?"
"I'm going to shut him in the stable.
Don't bother nor run away, for I'll be
back in a minute."
Out into the snow and cold dashed Sam,
running like a deer and as noiseless as a
cat. He found the door shut, and it did
not take him ten seconds to lift up the
harp and slip the pin through the staple.
When he came back we aroused father
and mother, and in about an hour the
door was unfastened and the fellow
invited to come out. He had strapped
mother's new shawl on one of the horses
for a saddle and father's Santa Claus
watch was ticking away in his vest
pocket. He was marched off to jail while
the roosters were crowing for Christmas.
"Boys," said my father, when we had
returned to the house—"boys, I thank you
a thousand times over for this watch,
which is something I've sorter wanted for
years, but let me just tell you that you
not make me up. I'd have had a far
better shawl than that robber till he had
him safely locked up."



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better shawl than that robber till he had
him safely locked up."

Sam's Brother.
Santa Claus will be just as well pleased
if you distribute a few stockings instead
of filling quite so many this year."

TRUTHS HALF TOLD.

MISCHIEF IN FIGURES WITHOUT
ACCOMPANYING FACTS.

Literary Figures Do Not Give the Rea-
sons Why the Revenues Under the
McKinley Law Fell Off During the
Years 1893 and 1894.

The following statement relative to
the revenues during the years 1893 and
1894, while it contains the literal fig-
ures, ignores facts which should not be
lost sight of at the present time:
There are two facts in connection with
the deficit which ought to be considered
by those who are opposing a general
reconstruction, and that is, first, the
deficit assumed large proportions under
the McKinley act, and that it has grown
steadily smaller under the Wilson act.
The fiscal years of 1893 and 1894, during
both of which the McKinley act was in
full force, showed deficits of \$1,700,394
and \$72,325,448, respectively. The de-
ficit for the year 1895, ten months of
which were under the Wilson act, was
\$40,553,900, and for 1896 was \$28,578-
071. This improvement would seem to
indicate that with ordinarily good times
the Wilson tariff would yield nearly if
not quite all the revenue needed. The
fall in the deficit from \$72,325,448 in
1894, to \$28,578,071 in 1896, and that,
too, during a period of great business and
industrial depression is a fact that ought
to be taken into account by our tariff
doctors.

The reasons why the revenues under
the McKinley law fell off during 1893
and 1894, particularly during the latter
year, were that imports fell off, and
imports fell off because the country
understood that there would be a radical
reduction of duties as soon as the
Democratic President and Congress
had time in which to devise a tariff
law. The result was that merchants
imported only those goods which they
could dispose of before the law could
be changed and so reduce the duties as
to cause a great loss in whatever goods
were on the market or had been enter-
ed for consumption before the Demo-
cratic tariff went into effect. When
the McKinley law was in full force the
value of dutiable merchandise imported
and the duties collected were as fol-
lows:

	Imports.	Duties.
Year ending June 30, '92	\$355,526,714	\$174,124,270
Year ending June 30, '93	400,282,610	190,143,678

The importation of dutiable goods
began to decline in January, after the
election, and became very positive in
June, when it was known that the tar-
iff would be radically changed and du-
ties reduced. The value of dutiable
goods imported during the fiscal year
ended June 30, 1894, was only
\$257,945,703, and the duties collected
thereon amounted to \$129,553,892. Had
the importation of dutiable goods been
as large during the fiscal year which
ended June 30, 1894, as during the fiscal
year which ended a year earlier, when
the country was under the full tide of
Republican prosperity, \$70,000,000
more of revenue would have been col-
lected under the McKinley law, and
there would have been no deficit.

Most of the provisions of the Gorman
act went into operation in August and
September, 1894. Awaiting the enact-
ment of the law with lower duties, tens
of millions of dollars' worth of goods
were in warehouses. The largest busi-
ness ever done in the custom house
was during a few days after that law
went into effect. The value of dutiable
goods imported during the fiscal year
which ended June 30, 1895, was \$334-
271,900, and the duties collected were
\$149,450,008. That is, upon an importa-
tion nearly \$100,000,000 larger during
the fiscal year 1894-95, only \$20,000,000
more of duties were collected. If, upon
an importation of merchandise of \$334-
000,000, the \$72,000,000 of revenue a de-
ficit have been collected, or \$28,000,000 more
than under the Gorman act. The value
of dutiable merchandise imported dur-
ing the fiscal year which ended June
30, 1896, was \$409,007,204, on which
\$159,516,275 of duties were collected;
yet there was a deficit of \$28,000,000.
Under the McKinley law an importa-
tion of \$409,000,000 of dutiable goods
would have yielded \$203,000,000 of re-
venue, affording a surplus of \$20,000,000.
Since June 30, 1896, the importation of
dutiable goods has fallen off decidedly,
and the deficit each month averages
\$6,000,000 or more. The falling off in
duties is due to the falling off in the
volume of imports, as it was during the
period when it was known that the
McKinley duties would be reduced and
the industries of the whole country
were paralyzed by the fear of legisla-
tion in the direction of free trade.

Unless the purpose is to deceive, all
the facts in matters like this should be
given. If it is the purpose to mislead,
such statements as those above quoted
could scarcely be bettered. If made
in ignorance, which is more probable,
it shows that the man who remains to-
day the victim of the exploded free
trade heresy cannot deal fairly with
facts.—Indianapolis Journal.

Can Cuba Buy Liberty?
The trend of gossip regarding Cleve-
land's Cuban message shows plainly
that the public think that the Presi-
dent means more than he says. The
belief is fast becoming general that
Mr. Cleveland intends that Spain shall
act at once and that the war shall be
over before he retires from office. The
solution that seems to meet with most
general approval is that Cuba shall
buy her liberty of Spain and that Uncle
Sam shall endorse the note, go on her
bond as it were, to insure the payment.
It is presumed that Mr. Cleveland in-
tends that the question of payment
shall be settled by arbitration, which
might postpone the final adjustment
for some time. Meanwhile, both parties
must agree in advance to ratify the
arbitration settlement and Cuba must
be regarded as a free, though
mortgaged nation. It begins to look
as if the President intended to act no
matter what Europe thinks or does.
Well, the people of the United States
will stand behind him.—Springfield
Union.

Some People Expect Too Much.
Many a man who would smile indul-
gently at the innocence of his little
child, who, planting a seed in the morn-
ing, would dig it up at night to see why
it had not sprouted, is to-day pulling
a long face over the lack of pressure

of business which was to result from
the sound money victory four weeks
since. Strangely disregarding the fact
that the election did not occur until
the fall trade was practically over in
all but the holiday lines, enormous ar-
rivals of travelers were sent on the road
election week from all the large cities
to harness and hawkeye merchants who
at that time were in a position to buy
practically nothing.—Dry Goods Econ-
omist.

Wicked Mark Hanna.
A newspaper correspondent, speaking
humorously of Mark Hanna's wicked-
ness, says:
He levied and collected \$50,000,000 on
the banks and trusts for campaign pur-
poses. He hired and paid 750,000 men
to journey to Canton to see McKinley,
making the world believe it was the
spontaneous desire of the people to pay
their respects to the great American
statesman. This trick cost Mr. Hanna
\$1,500,000, or \$20 for each man. He
hired the owners of 300 great factories,
employing 250,000 men, to shut down
one month before the election and then
to open up a few days after it, to make
a stir in business. This cost him \$3-
000,000.

The proprietors of 200 other factories
and shops have been paid \$2,500,000 to
induce them to coerce their men and to
compel their men to vote for McKinley.
Hanna actually bought Ingersoll, Carl
Schurz, Bonke Cochran, and Benjamin
Harrison, who were paid \$50,000 each
to make speeches for McKinley. Han-
na worked a great scheme on the
churches. He actually induced 10,000
preachers to put up private prayers
for the purpose of getting a drought in
India so that the food crop would be
short and the price of wheat rise higher
than the price of silver. For those
prayers he paid \$1,000,000. Then, to
make a sure thing of it, he went to
San Francisco and bought 10,000 tons
of wheat, for which he paid \$250,000.
This wheat he ostensibly shipped to India,
but when it got fairly out of the
harbor every bushel of it was dumped
overboard into the Pacific Ocean.

Hanna was bound that McKinley
should have a large popular majority,
so he went to work and bought up a
million of men for \$10 each; that was
\$10,000,000, and he got the votes. You
can see it in any of the tables of elec-
tion returns. The trouble of it all is
that Hanna has promised those banks
and trust companies who advanced the
fifty millions that they shall have it all
back out of the United States treasury
as soon as McKinley is inaugurated,
with a bonus of \$200,000,000 in addi-
tion. Great is Mark Hanna.

Political Notes.
Uncle Horace Boies says that "the
silver question in 1900 will be a broader
issue." Then it will have to be mighty
thin.

The Republicans increased their vote
in all of the Southern States except Ar-
kansas

An Enterprise that Paid.

The establishment of a line of steamships between Seattle and eastern Pacific points by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Company was a wise business enterprise, as has been demonstrated by the heavy shipments to and from the United States. These have grown to such an extent that an additional steamer, the Aganiphan Maru, has been added to the fleet.

It is estimated by competent authorities that 620,000 tons of water tumble over Niagara every minute, night and day.

THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

INTELLIGENT WOMEN PREPARE FOR THE TRYING ORDEAL.

A Time When Women Are Susceptible to Many Dangerous Diseases.

The anxiety felt by women as the "change of life" draws near, is not without reason.

When her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy, or congestion of any organ, it is at this period likely to become active and with a host of nervous irritations, such as headache, dizziness, and other ailments, she often shows herself, and does its destructive work.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, dizziness, etc., are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life where woman's great change may be expected. Thousands at this critical time consult Mrs. Pinkham and conduct their habits according to her advice, and with the Vegetable Compound go through that distressing time with perfect safety and comfort. Mrs. W. L. Day, of Bettisville, Ohio, says: "When all else failed, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved my life. It carried me through the change of life all right, and I am now in good health. It also cured my husband of kidney trouble."



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
10 yrs. in last war, 15 adjusted claims, 400,000.

KIDNEY PILLS.
BUREAU OF ASTORIA, OREGON.
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

OPIMUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS.
CURE IN 10 TO 20 DAYS.
DR. J. C. STEPHENS, 1000 N. 2ND ST., CHICAGO.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Hair Vigor. A story of cures told by the cured.
100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

PIE YING A MONGOL OF MIGHT.

Chinaman Goes on the Warpath and Smites Many Men.

Having thrashed a street car conductor and a motorman, hit a policeman a right-hander below the belt and made matters lively for four officers who arrested him, Pie Ying was entitled to spend a night in the Harrison street station, says the Chicago Chronicle. Pie is a Mongol. He is small; there are not four good cuts in Pie. But he did mighty deeds of pugilism Wednesday evening.

Pie was riding on a Clark street trolley car and told the motorman to stop at "Harrison street." He failed to slow up and slipped at the Celestial's frantic signals to let him off. He saw that the weighted less than his cue and looked insignificant. He could not know that it was a rocky 22 with car-spring muscles and coupler knuckles. As the car slowed up at Polk street he motioned to the Mongol to come through the front door to get off.



CHINESE "BAD MAN" ON CLARK STREET.

Pie came forward, and his hand, which was closed, met the motorman's nose. The nose went down and carried the owner with it. The conductor saw the collision and ran to help the motorman, but Pie hit him so hard that he hit the fare register at the back of the car and jostled four fares upon it. Five police officers saw part of the trouble and hastened up. The foremost threw his stomach against the Chinaman's fist and almost knocked him over. While the officer rested he saw Pie exercise his four brothers in acrobatic work. In five minutes the Mongol was subdued.

"You ought to have been in the war with Japan," said Justice Bradwell admiringly to Mr. Ying, when testimony as to the latter's prowess was given him yesterday morning. "It would have helped your nation some. But don't you know better than to hit a street car crew? It is their business to do this hitting."

Pie offered an apology for his mistake and was discharged. Hats were lifted to him as he passed out of the station. He had vindicated his race.

Current Condensations.
Hairpins are made by automatic and very complicated machines.

Eighty of the towns in Great Britain supply the names of 100 towns in America.

Many of the Hindu sapphires and other gems are carved into amulets and idols.

A horse thief in Bloomsburg, Pa., was pursued and captured by policemen mounted on bicycles.

The Southern Pacific Railroad, it is reported, has come to the conclusion that it is useless to attempt to prevent trains from riding on freight trains, and has decided that hereafter they may ride free.

Umbrella stealing is said to be of frequent occurrence in St. Paul's Cathedral in London. It has actually been found necessary to post up a notice warning people against umbrella thieving and the presence of a detective in the cathedral has been found desirable.

Lope de Vega, the famous Spanish dramatist and poet, lived from 1562 to 1635. His literary work began when he was about 13 years old, and from that time until his death, a period of sixty years, he poured forth an enormous quantity of plays, dramatic compositions of all kinds, poems of every character, breathing every spirit from the strictest asceticism to the most unbridled license. Over 1,500 plays are credited to him, and the published collection, comprising about 300, is contained in twenty-eight volumes.

The sugar cane was introduced into the Madeira islands in 1525, and in 1498 the annual product exceeded 4,000,000 pounds. The introduction of sugar cane into the West Indies, however, destroyed the industry, and grape culture took the place of the sugar cane until 1852, when the phylloxera nearly swept all the vines out of existence. The sugar cane is again being cultivated and last year half a million pounds were made. The supply will always be limited, because the cane cannot be profitably cultivated at a higher elevation than 1,000 feet.

Some Careless Farmers.

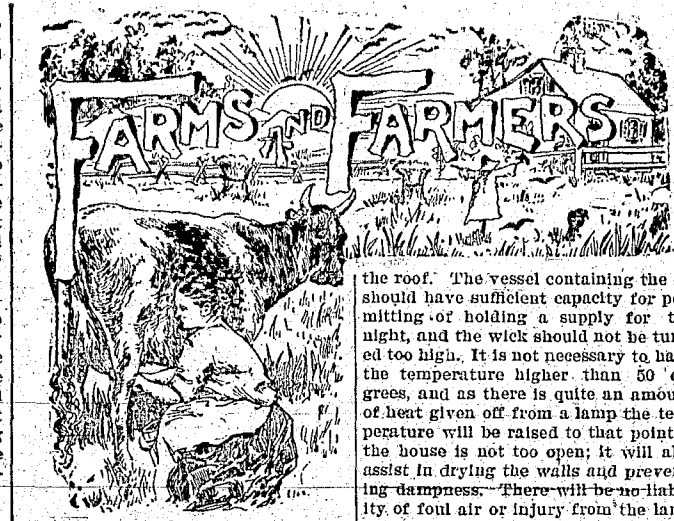
A Western grange officer who has been traveling through the rural districts, was impressed with the careless habits of many of the farmers. He says: "I have been much over the country during the last two years, and when I see a plow standing in the corner of the fence, a blunder under a tree, wagons, carriages and implements standing promiscuously about the yard, it always attracts my attention, and I have been very much surprised at the lack of care and thrift which a ride over the country will disclose."—Ohio Farmer.

Burying Apples for Winter.

Most cellars are too warm to keep fruit well. They are also subject to frequent changes of temperature, in which the fruit suffers almost as much as it does by being kept too warm. We have known farmers to put apples in pits as potatoes and roots are pitted, spreading a layer of straw over them in order to keep them from contact with the earth. Such apples come out with very little loss in spring, where they are taken that none which are speckled were put up in the fall.—Iowa World.

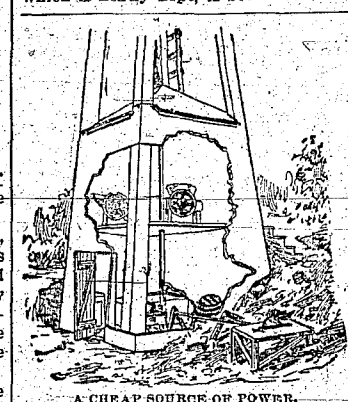
Warning the Poultry House.

While there are many ways by which a poultry house may be made warm, yet few make it an object to provide heat. As we have before suggested, the cheapest method is to hang a lighted stable lantern in the poultry house, suspending it from the middle of



Harnessing Wind for Many Uses.

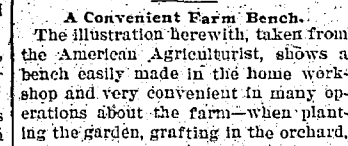
A sensible arrangement is portrayed by Farm and Home, showing how an ingenious North Dakota farmer makes full use of wind power. The machinery consists of a geared windmill attached to a pump, churn, washing machine, feed mill, wood saw and grindstone. The illustration shows the "pump house." The feed mill is on the upper floor, while on the ground floor is the washing machine, churn, and pump, all so arranged as to be easily ditched to the wind. The deep setting creamer, which is neatly kept, is set in one corner of the pump house. A spout carries water also to a watering tank near by, where cattle and horses quench their thirst. The circular wood saw, the grindstone and the corn sheller, e. have been added in making the illustration, as has also a water tank. This last is for use as a reservoir in very cold weather, to supply water to a smaller drinking tank outside the building. The water in this reservoir and in the creamer can be kept from freezing in winter by placing a small stove, if necessary, in the room. The stove would also be very useful at churning time and on washing days. Having machinery in a small house under the windmill does not prevent carrying the power by means of a chain, belt or turning rod, from the mill to other adjacent buildings. Screening wheat, grinding, shelling, cutting feed or other operations can usually be more conveniently done near the storage rooms. The mill is convenient to the kitchen and saves much labor in pumping water, churning, washing, etc.



A CHEAP SOURCE OF POWER.

A Device for Lifting.

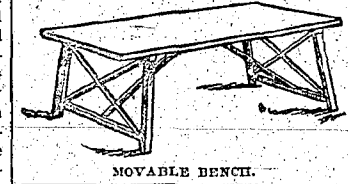
It is often desirable in the stable, barn or other buildings, to raise some article from the floor for weighing, or other purpose. This is usually done by sheer strength in lifting. The simple device figured herewith will save much strength exerted in this way. On the top of a beam or crosspiece of the framing, mount a wooden roller, as suggested in the sketch. Whenever a weight is to be lifted it is only necessary to throw a rope over the roller and raise it as one would with a pulley.



LIFTING DEVICE.

A Convenient Farm Bench.

The illustration herewith, taken from the American Agriculturist, shows a bench easily made in the home workshop and very convenient in many operations about the farm—when planting the garden, grafting in the orchard, etc.



BENCH FOLDED.

assorting fruit, dressing towels, and a hundred and one other times when it is desired to have tools or packages raised above ground. When not in use, it can be folded into small space and put away, as shown in the illustration. The construction is so plainly shown in the cut that little explanation is needed. The braces running from the middle to the bottom of the legs are hinged to the legs and go into slots a, underneath the bench near the center. The bench ready for use is seen in the second picture.

Some Careless Farmers.

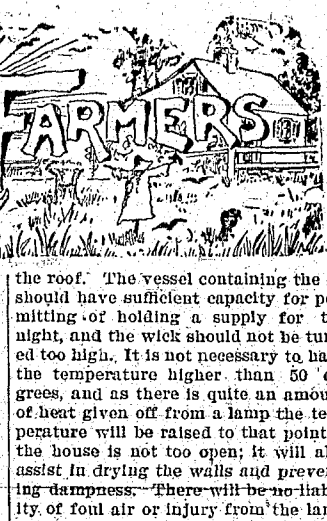
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The Cause of Rheumatism.

The cause of rheumatism is lactic acid in the blood. To this acid are due the aches and pains, the swollen joints, the sharp, agonizing twinges. Rheumatism affects the limbs, arms, back and hips, causing misery day and night; stiffness of the joints, lameness, swellings, agony. Rheumatism can be cured only by purifying the blood. Do not waste money and time on liniments or other applications. Do not daily with unknown medicines. Cure rheumatism at once, surely, safely, promptly, permanently, by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of cures of this and other blood diseases conclusively prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful curative power. The great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it is the reason for its wonderful cures. It is the explanation of its enormous sales. Hood's Sarsaparilla stands not only upon its record of cures in the past, though this is unequalled by any other medicine, but it is to-day curing thousands of cases of catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula, dyspepsia, and many other blood diseases. It is to-day the medicine which the people take to give them health, strength, pure blood, good appetite and digestive power.

The Joke Failed.

Some people are bright enough to enjoy a good joke, but have not retentive memories, so as to be able to repeat it to others.

Failures of this kind are sometimes very ludicrous. We have a couple of specimens.

A college professor, on paring with a student who had called on him, noticed that he had a new coat, and remarked that it was too short.

The student, with an air of resignation, replied: "It will be long enough before I get another."

The professor enjoyed the joke heartily, and, going to a meeting of the college faculty just afterwards, he entered the room in great glee and said, "Young Sharp made a capital joke just now. He called on me a little while ago, and as he was leaving I noticed his new coat, and told him it was too short, and he said, 'It will be a long time before I get another.'"

No one laughed, and the professor, sobering down, remarked, "It doesn't seem so funny as when he said it."

A red-haired lady, who was ambitious of literary distinction, found but a poor sale for her book. A gentleman, in speaking of her disappointment, said, "Her hair is red if her book is not."

An auditor, in attempting to relate the joke elsewhere, said, "She has red hair if her book hasn't."

You Want a Farm.

We have, fifty miles west of Houston, at Chesterville, the best tract in Texas. High prairie, well drained, abundant rainfall, good soil; low prices and easy terms. Write and receive our book "Fertile Farm Lands," free, and information as to cheap excursions and free fare. Address: SOUTHERN TEXAS COLONIZATION CO., John Lindbergh, Mgr., 110 Main Building, Chicago.

The Best Thing to Give.

The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; an opponent, tolerance; a friend, your heart; your child, a good example; your father, deference; your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

To California in 72 Hours.

The California Limited, via Santa Fe Route, leaves Chicago 6 p. m., Wednesday and Saturdays, reaching Los Angeles in 72 hours and San Diego in 70 hours. Returns Mondays and Thursdays. Connecting train for San Francisco via Mojave.

Through vestibule equipment of superb Pullman palace sleepers, buffet smoking car and dining car. Most luxurious service via any line.

Daily California express, carrying both palace and tourist sleepers, leaves Chicago 10:25 p. m.

For descriptive literature address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

Used to It.

Aunt Susan—He was a bad man and I'm afraid he has gone to the hot place. Nephew George—Oh, well, aunt, he won't mind it; he's used to scorching, you know.—Boston Transcript.

More than Likely.

Moses—Dat ar is a likely looking mule, Rastus. Rastus—Likely? Yo' find out he's mo'n likely, if you git near 'm; he's liable.—Scottish Gaelic.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound in the ears, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result. An inflamed condition of the tube can be cured, and the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will cure One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Sweet Creature.

"I remember when I was a girl—" began Miss Antiqua.

"What a wonderful memory you must have," interrupted Miss Sharp.—Tit-Bits.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once, delays are dangerous.

A Temperance Sermon.

Firstly—Beer. Secondly—Beer. Thirdly—Beer.

N. B.—Milwaukee and St. Louis papers please copy.—New York Herald.

On Nov. 30th the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., the largest seed potato growers in the world, received an order for three thousand bushels of seed potatoes from one firm in Texas.

Violin Sounding Board.

A New Zealand man has a patent on a sounding board for the violin, consisting of three disks on the interior, fastened to a strip of metal running lengthwise through its center.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The Considerate Visitor.

"Sleepy" Burke says that when he is robbing a house he always tries to bring the awakened owner of the establishment to his senses by explaining the midnight caller is "only a burglar who wants his money." This is reassuring. Until now when the man of the house opened his eyes to see a masked ruffian holding a cold revolver to his temples, he always supposed that the visitor was the new minister paying pastoral calls or his long-lost brother, who ran away to sea twenty years ago, and now returns laden with a heavy coat of bronze on his cheeks, a bag of cashmere shawls for the ladies and a spray of pink coral for the parlor table.—Chicago News.

Borne Down with Infirmities.

Age finds its surest solace in the benign tonic aid afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which counteracts rheumatic and malarial tendencies, relieves growing inactivity of the kidneys, and is the finest remedy extant for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Nervousness, too, with which old people are very apt to be afflicted, is promptly relieved by it.

"Jibway's wife seems to have him pretty well under control."—Yes; the only time Jibway is not under the influence of his wife is when he is under the influence of liquor.—Indianapolis Journal.

If you desire a luxurious growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

There are people who would like to do good, if it could be done without effort or sacrifice.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. G. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, 1895.

Every man who has great faith, has great power for good.

Why rub and wash and wash and wash your clothes on washday, when ever since 1866, the Electric Soap has been offered on purpose to lighten your labor and save your clothes. Does it? You grocer has it.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Remedy for Children soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Patents. Trade-Marks.

Examination and advice as to patentability of inventions. Send for INVENTOR'S GUIDE, or HOW TO GET A PATENT. V. A. O'Farrell, Washington, D. C.

SCIENCE OF CONSUMPTION.

QUICKLY CURE FOR ALL CASES OF CONSUMPTION. In time. Sold by druggists.

Price per box. Sold by all druggists, or by mail. RAYBURN & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

THE MAIN MUSCULAR SUPPORTS OF THE BODY WEAKEN AND LET GO UNDER

BACKACHE

OR LUMBAGO, TO RESTORE, STRENGTHEN, AND STRAIGHTEN UP, USE

ST. JACOB'S OIL

HEADACHE THIS MORNING.

Shows you did not take a tablet of Cascarets Candy Cathartic last evening. Cascarets prevent sour stomach, tone up the intestines, stimulate the liver, leave no chance for sick headaches in the morning. You eat them like candy, and they leave your breath sweet and fragrant. Better send out for a box right now, 10c, 25c, 50c, any drug store, or mailed for price. Write for booklet and free sample.

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

Cure Constipation.

STERLING REMEDY COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILL.

MONTREAL, CAN.

NEW YORK.

Important Notice!

The only genuine "Baker's Chocolate," celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in Blue Wrappers and Yellow Labels. Be sure that the Yellow Label and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

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Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

The first United States piano was made in Boston in 1823.

Hope

Returns to the heart of the victim bound in the chains of rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula, and other blood diseases, when the blood is purified and purified by

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, 50c.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills; aid digestion. 25c.

RADWAY'S

PILLS,

